

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 2½d.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 19, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 80 82

September 19, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 99 87

WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.76.

7461. 日二廿月八

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

二拜禮 號九十月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

THE ENEMY IS HURRYING UP REINFORCEMENTS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT. BY BOMBARDMENTS THE ENEMY SEEKS TO CHECK THE ITALIAN ADVANCE. THE ITALIANS HAVE REPULSED ENEMY MOVEMENTS WITH HEAVY LOSSES. NAVAL AIRCRAFT DROPPED BOMBS ON AERODROME AT ST. DENIS WESTERN. A BRITISH AEROPLANE LANDED IN HOLLAND & THE PILOT WAS INTERNED. FRENCH HAVE SUCCEEDED IN FELLING TWO MORE GERMAN AEROPLANES. FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS BOMBED RAILWAY STATIONS, CAUSING DAMAGE. A MOBILE COLUMN ATTACKED THE TURKS 65 MILES FROM THE SUEZ CANAL.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Seeks to Check Advance.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 18, 12.10 p.m.
A Rome semi-official message says:—The enemy is hurrying up reinforcements and trying by bombardments of unprecedented violence to check our advance in the Orso region. He also attempted diversions east of Civitavecchia and the S. Ignazio Valley, which were repulsed with heavy losses.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

More Aerial Activity.

September 18, 4.35 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—Two German aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons bombed the railway stations at Nantillois, Villiers Carbonel and Hordy, causing serious damage.

NAVAL AEROPLANES' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
An official announcement states that a squadron of naval aeroplanes dropped a large number of bombs on an enemy aerodrome at St. Denis Western on September 17 with successful results. One of our machines was forced to land in Holland and the pilot has been interned.

BARON SCHENK.

The Notorious German Agent in Athens.

Athens, July 25.—When the story of Greece's part in the Great War comes to be written, a special chapter will need to be devoted to the doings of the notorious Baron von Schenk, the presiding genius of the German propaganda movement in King Constantine's capital.

Baron von Schenk arrived in Athens in the summer of 1914, ostensibly charged with the task of selling Krupp guns to an army already equipped with German artillery. On the outbreak of war he had to seek other employment, and, curiously enough, he blossomed forth as the correspondent of the Wolff Telegraphic Agency. He was admittedly the most efficient journalist in Athens, and again, by a happy coincidence, he found a most capable assistant in a certain Dr. Caro, an individual who ceaselessly devoted himself to the direction of the German Aeronautical School until events called him to discharge his debt to the Fatherland. The Schenk-Caro outfit had to face a problem of no mean difficulty. Of the fourteen Athenian newspapers then in existence, twelve were Venizelist and Ententeist, and the other two merely anti-Venizelist. Pro-Germanism went around with its tail between its legs, and it continued the simile, Schenk had not a dog's chance of success. But, undismayed by the difficulties of the task, the Tontou set to work with characteristic thorough-

ness. The papers declined to print his communique, so he put it to them that this was not neutrality, and offered his wares as interesting copy which possessed the additional advantage of being paid for at advertising rates on publication. And the communique, being long, were profitable.

A Policy of Corruption.

Little by little he worked his way in, and then developed plan number two. Articles extolling the achievements of the German Army, written by a so-called military expert, were sent around with a note attached: "Please insert this article and send the account for same. The amount will not be questioned." Baron von Schenk. Plan number three consisted in the seeking out of journalists (of whatever political colour) who frequented resorts to doubtful reputation, and the persistent flattery upon them of "present" with which to drink the health of German arms. Schenk was clever enough to walk warily and to smile over rebuff and discouragement, of which, in the early days, there was a good and sufficient supply. His intermittent bombardment, however, disclosed the weaknesses in the enemy lines, and one day he attacked in mass formation and secured the first of the hostile positions, in the shape of one of the smaller fry of Athenian newspapers which had ever led a precarious existence.

As encouraged, he gobbled up the lesser lights one by one, until he remained but the great beacon of public opinion. A few capes, general would have tried to drive home the advantage

at once. Schenk waited until he provided the weapons and then, profiting by our disregard of his activities, our ill-conceived Dardanelles expedition, our offer of Greek territory to Bulgaria, the dispute between the Crown and Venizelos and the existing, if still limited, antipathy to the Cretan statesman, he rushed in with his money-bags and completed the conquest. Of the fourteen journals, ten are to-day advocating the policy of the great German propagandist. One newspaper, indeed, is erecting a new five-story edifice, which is facetiously referred to as "La maison de Schenk (cino) etages." Schenk's activities are not confined to the newspapers. He runs an efficient spy system, in which women of ill repute figure prominently, cultivates everything and everybody of even problematical value to his cause, financially assists theatrical revues replete with offensive references to the Entente, and pays a clique to applaud the gibes.

An Allied Counter Agent.

Those who doubt the value of propaganda need only study what the Germans have accomplished in Greece by that agency. A positive "leak" of Tontou promises a dread of war, a blind confidence in the monarchy, a hatred of Venizelos, a revolt against the Entente Powers, a desire to live and suffer and be left alone—all these have been dinned into the ears day after day by 75 per cent. of the Press, until there has been wrought a gigantic, if superficial, transformation. The results are self-

evident. Last summer the Central Theatre produced an Entente-Venizelist revue; this season it stages the same framework filled in with Germanophile tableaux and patter. A year ago the Bulgarian occupation of Kapele would have set the Greek nation aflame; but yesterday it was received with nothing more than a dull exhibition of painful discontent. It is beside the point to suggest that we cannot stoop to similar methods. We are fighting a determined and unscrupulous foe, and just as we had to follow the German lead in the use of poison gas (a much more repulsive weapon) so we need not hesitate to copy the Tontou in the handling of public opinion. But half-hearted meanness will avail nothing. We have need in Athens of a Baron Schenk; a cleaner Schenk, if you like, but nevertheless one capable of pitting his tact, initiative, and organising ability against this clever byproduct of Prussian militarism.—*Oranville Price in the Pall Mall Gazette.*

Smaller Newspapers for Philadelphia.

As a result of a series of meetings of the newspaper publishers of Philadelphia, called early last month to consider the serious situation confronting them caused by what are practically famine conditions in the news print paper market, all daily, evening and Sunday newspapers will immediately reduce the size of their issues to the extent of a total in excess of eighty pages weekly.

TELEGRAMS.

ENEMY ATTACKED NEAR SUEZ CANAL.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
General Murray reports that a mobile column of Anzac mounted men, Camel Corps and artillery left Bir el Abd on the 6th inst. to reconnoitre west of El Ariah. The column attacked the enemy at Bir el Mazr, sixty-five miles from the Canal, on the 17th inst., penetrated the trenches at several points, and inflicted considerable casualties; while the artillery heavily shelled the enemy camps. The Turks were apparently surprised, for our aircraft fired at parties of them, including German officers, which were riding rapidly towards El Ariah. We took prisoners, and our casualties were slight.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 3 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

French Capture Villages.

September 18, 1.30 a.m.
A Paris communique states: The French in an attack south of the Somme captured the villages of Vermand Ouillets and Berny and also the strongly fortified intervening ground, after a desperate struggle. So far seven hundred prisoners have been counted.

Marked French Successes.

September 18, 1.30 a.m.
The text of the last Paris communique is as follows:—North of the Somme our artillery bombed enemy works. South of the Somme we attacked several points and at 2.30 in the afternoon gained important successes. The villages of Vermand Ouillets and Berny, hitherto partly occupied by us, were conquered by a brilliant assault. Some houses are still resisting. All the ground between Vermand Ouillets and Denicourt, and between Denicourt and Berny defended by several systems of strongly fortified trenches, fell into our hands after a desperate struggle. Fighting continues around Denicourt. We captured a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux. All enemy counter-attacks at the close of the evening were shattered by gunfire with heavy loss. Up to the present 700 unwounded prisoners have been counted.

TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Conflicting Stories.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 18, 6.20 a.m.
The situation at Dobrudja is confusing. The only definite information as to the alleged enemy victory comes from Bulgarian sources, claiming the capture of 22,000 Russo-Rumanians; but the dates are conflicting and the total obviously includes the garrison at Turtukai. The truth appears to be that the Russo-Rumanians were forced back. It is noteworthy that the German communique does not give details of the victory, but merely says that the pursuit continues. Indeed, a Rotterdam telegram describes Berlin as plunged in depression as the result of the official failure to confirm the Kaiser's boast of victory. It says that there is growing bitterness against the Kaiser, who is believed, deliberately to have misled his subjects, with a view to diverting attention from the Somme, where the Germans had been taught to believe that the positions, captured by the British, were impregnable.

The Fighting at Dobrudja.

September 18, 6.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Odessa states that a Serbian division in the early fighting at Dobrudja repulsed eighteen attacks by Germans and Bulgarians. They routed with the bayonet German cavalry who tried to take the Serbians in the rear, after three hours close quarters fighting. The enemy lost approximately 5,000.

KAISER ON TWO YEARS OF WAR.

Hard Times for Germany Still Ahead.

Amsterdam, Aug. 1.—According to a Berlin telegram, the Kaiser has issued the following proclamation to the German forces on land and sea:—Comrades, the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory. On all fronts you have inflicted new and heavy blows on the enemy. Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance, collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you have always proved yourselves superior to him. Even where England's tyranny was uncontested, namely, on the free waves of the sea, you have victoriously fought against gigantic superiority. Your Kaiser's appreciation and your grateful country's proud admiration are assured to you for these deeds, for your unshaken loyalty, your bold daring, and your tireless bravery. Like the memory of our dead heroes, your fame will endure through all time. The laurels which our ever-confident forces have won against the enemy, in spite of trials and dangers, are inseparably linked with devoted and untiring labour at home. This strength at home has sent ever fresh inspiration to the armies in the field. It has continually quickened our swords, kindled Germany's enthusiasm, and terrified the enemy. My gratitude and that of the Fatherland are due to the nation at home.

But the strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the severe struggle in order to secure the safety of the beloved homeland and preserve the honour of the Fatherland and the greatness of the Empire. Whether the enemy wages war by force of arms or by cold, calculating malice, we shall continue as before into the third year of the war.

The spirit of duty to the Fatherland and unbending will to victory permeate our homes and our fighting forces to-day as in the first days of the war. With God's gracious help I am convinced that your future deeds will equal those of the past and the present. Main Headquarters, 31/7/16. Wilhelm.

"Germany is Invincible."

To the Imperial Chancellor the Kaiser sent the following message:—

For the second time the anniversary of the day arrives when our enemies forced me to call Germany's sons to arms to protect the honour and the existence of the Empire. The German nation has been through two years of unprecedented heroic deeds and sufferings. The Army and Navy, in union with our loyal and brave Allies, have gained the highest glory in attack and defence. Many thousands of our brethren have sealed their loyalty to the Fatherland with their blood. In the West and the East our heroic men in field resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet on the glorious day of the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British armada. Deeds of untiring sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes. At home also we see the heroism of men and women, of old and young, all quietly and bravely bearing mourning and anxiety, of all who organise and help to lessen the sufferings caused by the war, of all who labour day and night unceasingly to supply our fighting brothers in the trenches and at sea with the necessary armaments. The enemy's hopes to outstrip our production of war material will prove as unattainable as their plan to secure by starvation what their sword could not attain. God's blessing on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we had dared to hope. South and North in friendly rivalry strive to find the best means for the even distribution of foodstuffs and other necessities. To all those fighting either on the battlefield or at home my heartiest thanks.

Still hard times are ahead. After the terrible storm of two years' war the desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts. But war continues because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany. The blame for further bloodshed falls only on our enemies. The firm confidence has never left me that Germany is invincible, in spite of the superior numbers of our enemies, and every day confirms this anew. Germany knows that she is fighting for her existence. She knows her strength and she relies on God's help. Therefore nothing can shake her determination or her assurance.

"CHOLERA PLAY" AT OSAKA.

New Method of Popular Education.

What is called a "sanitary comedy," which is now being given at the Yoyoi, Osaka, is said to be drawing full houses every day. The play is intended as a sort of popular lecture to teach people the importance of hygiene and sanitation at a time when the city is suffering from the invasion of an epidemic of cholera. The idea of the play is stated to have been conceived by Inspector Tomioka, of the Minami police-station, and his idea has been properly dramatised. The police-officer naturally feels proud of the success of a play conceived by himself and a number of policemen in plain clothes are detailed outside the theatre every night to follow some of the audience as they leave in order to see the effects of the play on them. From the reports of the police it appears that very few of those who have seen the "sanitary play" visit on their way home ice-cream shops or fruit hells for the consumption of water-melons, ice "cream" or shaved ice, or waters mixed with suspicious ingredients. This abstinence is taken as an indication of the beneficial effect of the play, and the policeman-playwright is naturally jubilant about the success of his overture.

There is no doubt as to the effect of a popular play as a medium of education among the lower-class people, on whom long discourses on hygiene, however erudite and scholarly, will make but little impression. The popularisation of hygienic ideas by means of a play seems an excellent plan, and Inspector Tomioka's efforts for the well-being of his fellow-countrymen ought to be brought to the notice of Marquis Okuma when the Premier is making up the next batch of recipients of decorations.—*Japan Chronicle.*

Canton's Steel and Iron Imports.

There was a considerable falling off in iron and mild steel bars imported into Canton in 1915 when compared to 1914. The total for 1915 was 43,028 piculs and 14,221 piculs in 1914, showing a decrease of 28,807 piculs. There was a very slight decrease in the import of iron and mild steel angles when compared to the previous year. In 1914 the total was 4,329 piculs and 4,123 piculs in 1915, a decrease of 205 piculs. Galvanised iron sheets, corrugated and plain, imported into Canton in 1915 show, when compared to 1914, a decrease of 1,579 piculs. The totals were 2,711 piculs in 1914 and 1,132 piculs in 1915.

We shall bring this struggle to such an end that our Empire will be protected against future attack and that a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genius and labour. We shall live free, secure, and strong among the nations of the world. This right nobody shall or will snatch from us. I ask you to make this manifesto public.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

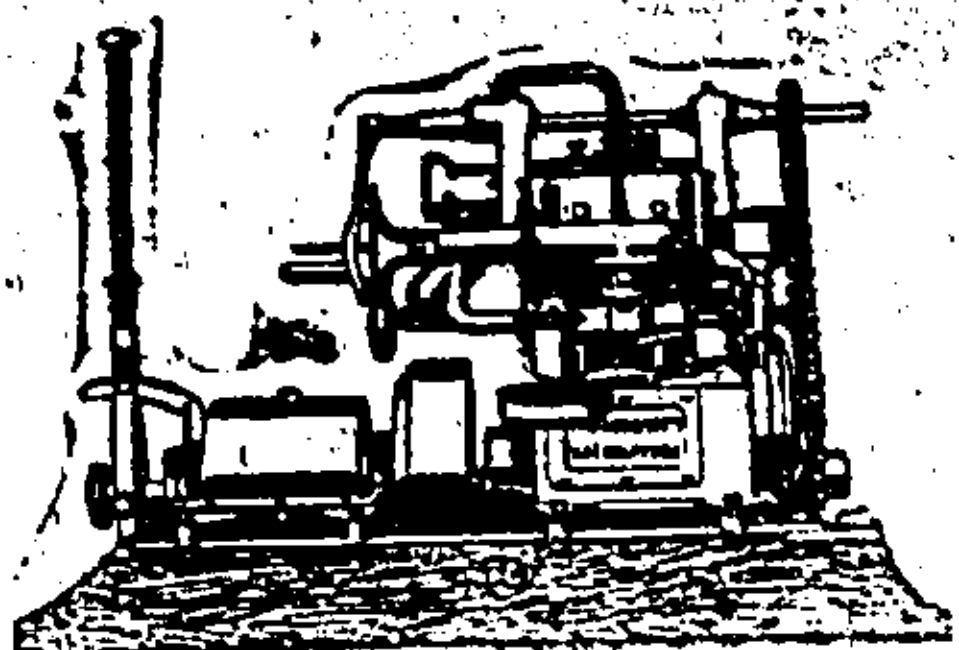
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palladium Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palladium Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, September 28.
Ming Lee Steamship Co. Ltd.
Meeting of Shareholders.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION TO
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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1883 MANUFACTURERS OF

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8 STRAND CABLE LAID 4 STRAND
14 to 15" 5" to 15" 3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application
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NOTICE.



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FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by air line to Central.
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Gardens and Social Rooms. European Banquet Rooms. Steamers.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 4.30 p.m. to 11.50 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply—
MANAGER.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

2 and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.
Private Hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.
Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under Personal
Supervision of the Proprietress.
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Refurbished. Self-contained Suites of Apartments with Private Bath-Room attached. All modern Comfort.
UNDER PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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INSTALLED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT, FANS AND BELLS.
DINING AND GRILL ROOM UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF
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N.B. THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE MONTHLY BOARDERS AND
OFFERS SPECIAL TERMS TO RESIDENTS AND MERCANTILE MARINE
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 till 12 p.m.
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BELLE VIEW.

Shaokwan Road, Telephone No. 907.
On Friday the 18th September, Saturday the 19th September, and Monday the 18th September.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
will take place at the above Hotel commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission 50 cents
HONGKONG, September 18, 1916. W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans,
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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ALL WEBS DAIRY, 11, Faking Road, ON LEE'S Compound, Haiphong Road, HUNG CHUNG
Compound, Haiphong Road, KWONG TOOK, Compound, Haiphong Road, KWONG YUEN NOW,
Compound, Haiphong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tins
and Dispers—a new Men for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Mails for \$30.00 good for any
meal, or 10 Cans up to 50 cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try
our own make Pork Sausages and Pork Jaws. Pure Java (Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily) and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 10 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
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Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

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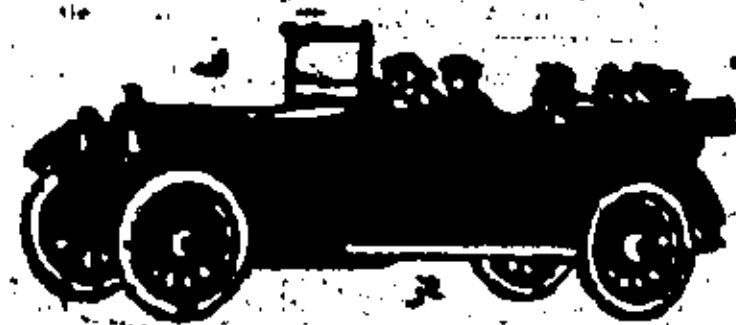
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can give immediate delivery of
1917 model 7-seater.
Inspection invited.

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JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes
with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of
materials. May be charged a thousand times without
lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged
in minimum time and to its full extent without
injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time
and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when
left even a longer time loaded and out of use. Salt
water has no injurious effect on the accumulator.

An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS
AND A FRESH SUPPLY OF
THE "NIFE" LANTERN

AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN (SWEDISH MAKE).
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AT LAST.

The enemy firm which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are
at last to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT—prescribed by the highest
medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the
worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price \$2.50 per bottle.



IZAL IZAL

THE UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT

is the result of years of experiment and scientific
research. The safest and most economical of
efficient disinfectants—mixes equally well with salt,
brackish and fresh water.

ONE GALLON IZAL MAKES

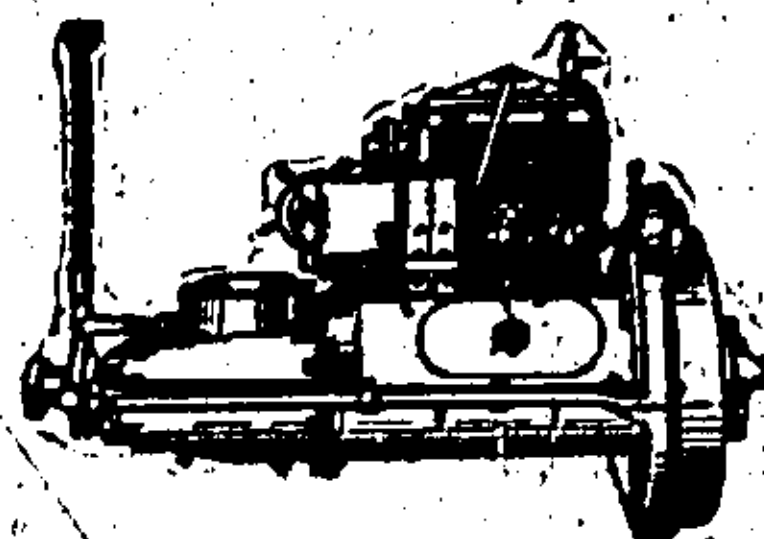
400 GALLONS EFFICIENT DISINFECTING FLUID

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W. R. LOXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS.

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD:

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO. SOLE AGENT
ESTIMATES FREE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

GENERAL NEWS.

University suggested for
Singapore.
Singapore, Sept. 8th.—The
Colonial Secretary distributed the
prizes for 1915 and 1916 at the
Medical School yesterday. In the
course of his speech he said he
did not think that their Medical
School suffered by comparison
with that at Hongkong. There
was every facility for students
here, he believed, to encourage
scientific, technical and commer-
cial education. A university here
would be valuable and fill a much
needed want.

Fire in Tokyo.
About one o'clock on Septem-
ber 1 a fire broke out in a building
in the compound of the War
Office in Tokyo, the upstairs
rooms of which were used as the
War Prisoners' Intelligence Office.
The fire apparently originated
in these rooms and when the
outbreak was discovered by a
patrol the flames had already
obtained a firm hold of the build-
ing. The officers, who were quar-
tered in another building, hurried
to the scene of the fire to save the
documents but they could not get
in. The upstairs rooms, with all
the documents, were destroyed.
How the fire originated is now
under investigation.

Serious Hallstorms in Shanai.
There have been serious hall-
storms in many districts in North
and South Shanai. Stones have
been picked up weighing from
two to four catties, and the ground
was covered with more than a
foot of ice. Crops were damag-
ed. Near Tatungtu, N. Shanai,
two shepherds were killed, be-
sides horses, mules, donkeys and
sheep. The fields look as if they
have been lately ploughed. In the
neighbourhood of Kweichwang
the drought has caused bad har-
vests. Millet, formerly 400 cash
a Tiao, is now 1,700 cash. The
poor farmers are not only faced
with starvation but with the dan-
ger of robbers, who are again
gathering in districts around
Salachi and neighbourhood. The
head of the robbers has sent a
message that on September 6
they will come to Salachi.

Cattle Breeding—A Kedah
Experiment.

The F. M. S. Government has
introduced two thorough-bred
and bulls from India to serve the
surrounding districts and improve
the Kedah cattle, which have de-
teriorated greatly within the last
few decades owing to long con-
tinued in-and-in-breeding, says a
correspondent of the *Pinang
Gazette*. Kedah is not the ideal
cattle-raising State that Patani and
Singgora are, owing to the greater
part of the land being under rice
cultivation and the consequent
lack of grazing ground. During
the paddy-planting season the
animals are not allowed to roam
at large, but are penned in the
immediate neighbourhood of the
kampongs, where they have a
lean time for several months in
the year. This fact, combined
with excessive in-breeding, has so
undermined their stamina that, in
some of the village, they are no
larger than goats.

A Cruel and Abominable Custom.
Karachi, August 18.—A case
without legal precedent of infant-
in-arms marriage has occurred
here. The court of the Judicial
Commissioner of Sind has annul-
led a Mahomedan marriage in
which the husband was not yet
old enough to stand on his legs
—the bride was a girl of ten years
and the bridegroom a baby of
twelve months. The evidence
showed that the bride's father had
squandered the whole of his pat-
rimony in a life of debauchery and
had contracted a marriage for his
daughter which he knew to be
prejudicial to her for the sake of a
dowry. The plaintiff was the
mother of the girl. The court
held that the marriage was a
cruel and abominable thing and
although there was no legal pre-
cedent for nullifying such a union
of paternal authority, Mahomedan
law does subject the paternal
guardians for marriages to the
control of the law and accord-
ingly the court annulled the marriage
with costs against the father of
the bride and the father of the
bridegroom.

For a good solid meal, a la
Carte, or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Queenslander's Adventures.
Brisbane, Aug. 4.—A cable has been received from the Governor of British East Africa, stating that Mr. Arnold Wienholt, of Queensland, is missing, and is believed to be a prisoner of war in German East Africa. Mr. Wienholt was formerly member for Fassifera in the Queensland Parliament. He unsuccessfully contested the Wide Bay election against Mr. Fisher, and subsequently proceeded to Darkest Africa for big game hunting. He had exciting experiences, and 12 months ago joined General Botha's forces in East Africa.

Cure for Typhus Found in Paris.

A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Doctors Nicolle and Blaisot, says a Paris despatch. The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far 38 serious cases have been treated by injections, which were followed by rapid recovery of a number of patients. In addition the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequent in this disease and reduced the death rate from 25 to 3 per cent.

The Black List in Japan.

We learn from the *Osaka Mainichi* that the British authorities have brought pressure to bear upon Dr. Konogi, a physician, by threatening to place his name on the Black List. Dr. Konogi has therefore entered a protest with the British Embassy, but he was unable to obtain a reassuring reply. As several other Japanese in the employment of a certain German firm have received similar notices, Mr. Yendo, a lawyer, has demanded an explanation from the Governor of Tokyo through whom the letters were delivered. The Governor has decided to make an explanation in a day or two.

The Much-Censured Censor.

An amusing item concerning the much-censured Censor appears in the *Toronto Daily Star*. It seems a Toronto firm of brokers commenced dealing in rubber shares. A cable asking the London office of the firm to buy certain shares "cum dividend" brought a message from the Censor asking for an explanation of "cum." On another occasion the firm called for quotations of Bata Caves, Liangi, Luba, etc., but the cable was held up while the Censor asked what code they were using. "In the circumstances," says the journal, "the brokers will hardly dare to cable anything regarding the Bukitambawa, Jusialampura or Penderiyas—all three well-known companies."

Pitcairn Island Visited.

Pitcairn Island, of Bounty mutiny fame, was visited on May 17 by the steamer *Cassia*, which reported her visit on her arrival at Sydney, N.S.W. The *Cassia* was on her voyage from New Orleans via the Panama Canal, and was boarded by a party of islanders. They came off in boats to the number of 42, and among the party was a Miss Young, the daughter of one of the oldest settlers. Captain Patrick was much interested in the visitors. The men were of good physique, and chatted freely with the ship's crew during their two hours' stay on board. They reported all well on the island. Captain Patrick found the islanders short of various articles, and he supplied their wants as far as possible. They specially asked for material to construct a boat for trading purposes. Nails were also in demand, and a supply of iron was given them to make them. The islanders showed their appreciation of the kindness extended to them by those on board by giving three rousing cheers as the steamer proceeded on her passage across the Pacific. Later on the voyage the *Cassia* called off Rapa and Curtis Islands, but saw no signs of castaways at either place.

If you have lost your appetite, or if you are tired of the old, stale, and boring dishes, the *ALEXANDRIA CAFE* is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS OF THE FAMOUS WEBER & ALLISON PIANOS.
BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—
MOUTRIE'S.



N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.
DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN
NOTE THE ADDRESS. 28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

"BIG RED DEVILS"

Episode of the Capture of Pozieres.

Paris, August.—The special correspondent of the *Petit Parisien* at the front relates a talk he had with a killed soldier just back from helping to take Pozieres.

"If the Germans assert that they attach little importance to the taking of this place, the Scotchman said, 'they lie. Their wounded acknowledged they had received orders to hold the village at all cost. Not a house in the village, not a wall in ruins, was without a concealed death trap, where machine guns and rifles awaited our coming. Never have I seen such a network of barbed wire as there.'

"A non-commissioned officer told me he counted two hundred machine-guns. Only took part in the attack on the last day. For a week the battle had raged round these fifty houses. My party dashed on a group of six houses full of Germans. Their machine-guns broke into their infernal song, tictac, tictac.

"We passed through the holes in the walls. We burst through windows. We fired across stairways, we grappled bodily with our assailants as best we could. We thrust with our bayonets, and rained blows on a group of big red devils. It seemed to me I was in a dream. One by one we took five houses."

The Scotch soldier then describes a gruesome and sanguinary fight in the cemetery against the Bavarians, who had retreated there; only to be swept and decimated by quick-firing guns. "We chased them there," he said, "bounding over the dead. And how many there were! How many! On top of the graves there were terrible struggles.

"It was a fantastic scene of maddened men twisting and writhing in death, grappling and burning shells, the noise of machine-guns and rasps of bayonets and rifles. I went through a bad time there."—Reuter.

TRAGIC VOYAGE.

22 deaths on Hospital Ship.

Press Bureau, August 7.—The Secretary of State for India communicates the following statement from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

On the recent voyage of the hospital ship *Dongola* from Basra to Bombay there were 130 cases of heat stroke among British sick and wounded troops, and seventeen deaths due to heat stroke occurred among troops and crew. Five other deaths were probably caused by heat.

A following wind necessitated the ship being turned round every four hours for the first thirty-six hours of voyage so that the wards could be ventilated. The voyage was made under most trying climatic conditions.

[Note.—The *Dongola* is a P. and O. liner of 8,058 tons, built in 1905 especially for the India troop service, in which she was employed continuously until war broke out, when she was converted into a hospital ship.]

Purchase of a Korean Copper Mine.

The Kahara Mining Company of Koko has just completed negotiations with the Collinbar-Bostwick Company of Seoul for the purchase of the rich copper mine at Kapsan in North Korea for the sum of Y 8,000,000.

NOTICE.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. HON VAL, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years.

He has agreed to give lessons in Chinese to Europeans in the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "The Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 140, Wellington Street, second floor.

T. BANG FOOK.

AN ENGLISH AND CHINESE SPEAKING, TEACHER OF CHINESE AND ENGLISH, TEACHES CHINESE AND ENGLISH TO EUROPEANS AND CHINESE. WORKS IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. TEACHES CHINESE AND ENGLISH TO EUROPEANS AND CHINESE. WORKS IN THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

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TO LET.—First-Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, lane at rear. Apply:—Clark & Co.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply:—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO LET.—From 1st November next, flats in "Two Messes," No. 8 the Peak. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply:—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamshien, Canton, from 1st June. At present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to:—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH and Final Half Yearly Drawing of 115 Debentures (1898 issue) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY the 22nd September, 1916.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing. By Order, E. DES VOEUX, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 14, 1916.

EUROPEAN QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONIOU, qualified midwife, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years.

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST" No. 42 the Peak, from 1st November, 1916. Apply to Linstead & Davies.

TO LET.—A Small Godown in Prince's Building. For particulars etc., apply:—The Hongkong Central Estate Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to:—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

LESSONS.

DANCING CLASS to be formed shortly for instruction of pupils of both sexes. Experienced Lady and Gentleman Teachers. Terms moderate. Apply Box 1:68, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 50 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Victor Gramophone (Small model) in excellent condition together with 50 popular records. Price \$40.00 complete. Apply "Z" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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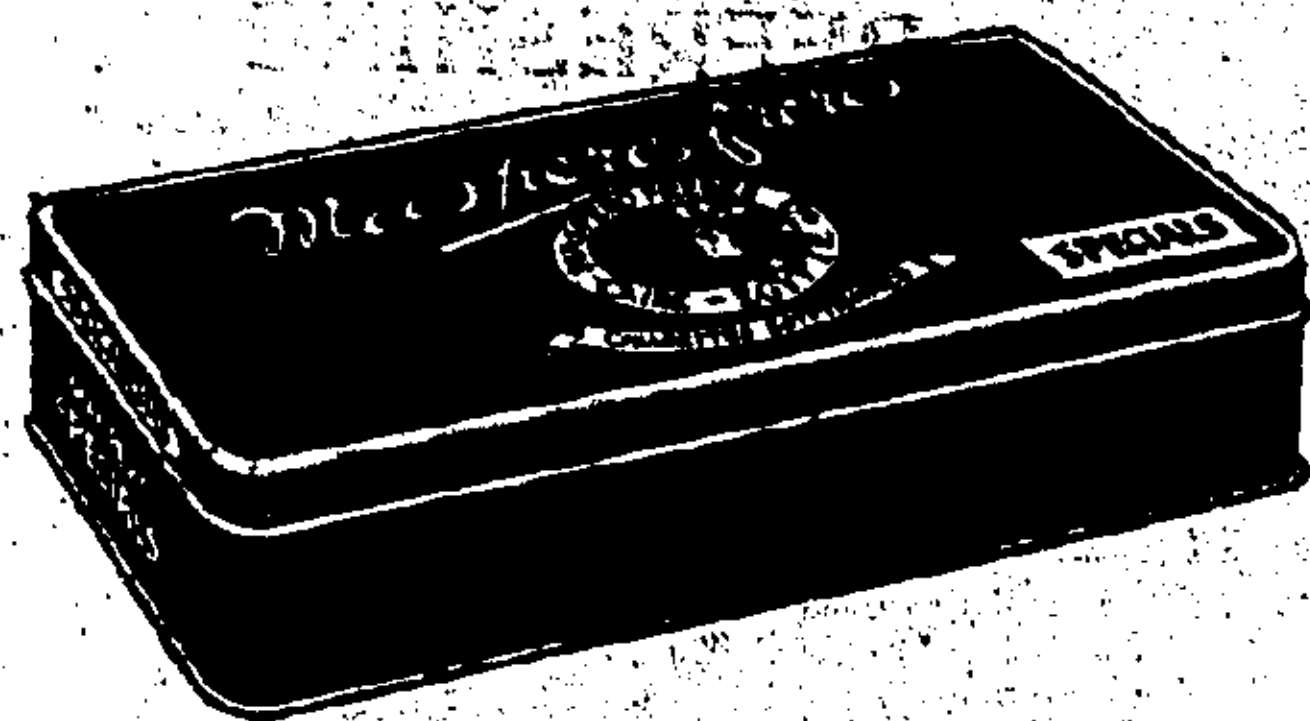
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WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc. Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

Special Discounts allowed. Complete Quotations on Demand. Samples Quoted from £10 upwards. Commitments of Produce held on Account. WILLIAM BROWN & SONS, 10, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4, and 10, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

NOTICES.



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AND ASK FOR

THEODORO VAFIADIS.

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BIRTH.

BRYSON.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 16th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bryson, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

THE BRITISH BOY AND THE WAR.

A consideration that has perhaps escaped the minds of most of us, when speculating as to the vicissitudes which await the British Empire of the moderately near future, is the part to be played ultimately by the men who, at the outbreak of war, were not men at all, but boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the war finishes at the beginning of next February, these will have been robbed of just two and a half years of normal boy life. Of course education, discipline, amusement—and, in the case of the labouring classes, work—have not been banished entirely from the lives of these lads; but the old proportions have gone; the war and the talk about it have coloured or dominated everything, and the two and a half years will, in many cases, have been only equal to a year or less of peace life. In the schools much of the discipline has been left to women; boys have joined scout organisations, often at the expense of their lessons, amusements have been curtailed or increased, as the case may be, by circumstances, and, among the poor, boys have abandoned school and taken to work that is often quite highly paid. Many parents, too, who once were well-to-do, have been practically ruined by the war, and the programmes which they had sketched out for their boys' future had to be abandoned.

When ordinary conditions are restored, can the youngsters whose careers have been thus affected by the war go straight on with their school course, or their work, as though nothing had happened? Will they not have "got out of hand"? The schoolboys of from fifteen to eighteen years of age will probably be far more backward in their studies than lads of the same age could possibly have been before the war—and perhaps far more forward in knowledge of the world. They may be boys in physique and education, and men in ideas—and therefore, as nearly as possible, unmanageable. Perhaps the case of the sons of tolerably prosperous parents is the simpler one. These, admittedly, have lost a lot of valuable school time which will have to be made up for by "crash" subsequently; but it may be that, with luck, they may find themselves not much worse off in the long run. But what of the poorer lads? Instead of profiting by the most valuable period of their lives to learn the beginnings of a trade, many thousands of them have been earning large amounts for comparatively little work, and so have unfitted themselves for the frugal life of the under-paid errand boy which would be theirs under ordinary circumstances. Many must still wait another eighteen months before they are eligible for military service, and, of those, some will doubtless have developed conscientious objections to such service by the time that their country is ready to call for them.

The part which girls and women have played in the economic life of the British Isles during the past couple of years is a safe indication that half—and perhaps a good deal more than half—of the work hitherto done by lads and young men will in future fall to the other sex. Light labour, both indoor and outdoor, which was formerly undertaken by working-class boys on leaving school, will henceforth be performed mainly by girls, without doubt; and the boys can only look forward to such employment as requires either greater physical strength or greater powers of brain and of concentration than women usually possess. The only hope, then, for these boys is compulsory industrial training of some sort: a training that will lift them above the level of the day-labourer or the man with no trade or profession. More than half the economic difficulties of the past quarter of a century have arisen out of the fact that the Homeland was flooded with men who could offer nothing better than either muscular strength, or the mere ability to serve yards of calico or to copy letters and add up figures. Mechanical power will replace one of these classes, and women the other. Then what are both to do if the State will not come forward and save them by flowing them the means of a proper apprenticeship to some recognised craft?

Education in Hongkong.

We have received from the University authorities a list of the winners of scholarships or prizes at the recent matriculation exam., and we regret to find that it does not contain the name of any Hongkong schoolboy. The scholarships fall, respectively, to Shanghai, Singapore and Penang, and, of the five cash prizes, Shanghai takes one, Singapore two and Penang two. The Report of the Director of Education informs us that, during 1915, after deducting the school fees received, no less a sum than \$242,359 was spent on his Department; and we imagine that not all local parents or taxpayers are satisfied with the return for their money. It would seem that, until the Hongkong University is better "fed" from local schools, it must remain rather a useless sort of institution. On looking through the past list of matriculation candidates, we find that the most successful school is one which is not a Government institution at all: St. Joseph's College to wit. St. Joseph's obtained ten passes, and Queen's College, which presumably may be termed the official school of the Colony, secured eight. The only other local establishment which we find represented in the list is the Diocesan Boys' School, two of whose lads were passed.

What are the Schools Doing?

Meanwhile, as showing the enormous confidence which some Chinese parents have learned to repose in the Hongkong school system, we observe that no fewer than nine candidates who satisfied the examiners are marked "Private Study"; in other words they got through on special coaching. If Hongkong boys were receiving a good practical education the schools could afford to laugh at examination results—which, admittedly, are not always a guarantee either of individual brains or of thoroughness of teaching. But unfortunately most of our schools fail at this end of the stick as well. It is the greatest rarity to find among Chinese who have been taught at Government schools one who can speak intelligible English. Britishers who have been in the East for any considerable length of time have become used, in part, to the mutilated English used by these young men, but to a stranger their talk is often quite incomprehensible. Equally obvious is it that such Chinese only understand about sixty per cent. of what is said to them in English. Then what are the schools doing? Chinese parents, with the best will in the world, are paying to have their sons taught to speak, read and write a foreign language; and, in an enormous number of cases, they are not getting value for their money.

A Taxation Suggestion.

A little while back there went up a great moan throughout the Colony because it was decreed that tobacco should be taxed. While no Britisher worth his salt would grumble, at a time like this, at being called on to pay about twenty five per cent. for the luxury of smoking, the Government might well have deliberated a little longer before pronouncing sentence—long enough, in fact, to enable it to discover if it was getting full value out of other taxable commodities. Doubtless if the licensing list were overhauled, it would be found that the tobacco tax might be reduced and the loss made good in other directions. For instance, on looking through the roll of occupations that must needs be licensed, we find no mention of gold and silversmiths, although their trade is exceedingly widespread. By taxing these people and by putting them under the same supervision as is exercised in the case of pawnbrokers and marine storekeepers, not only would the revenue be increased but the public at large would benefit. Some of these men buy a vast amount of plate and jewellery for the melting pot—much of it stolen. If they were forced to enter all purchases in books that would be open to police inspection, and forbidden to melt any silver or gold ware till it had been seen by the police, burglars and jewel-smiths might think twice before they ensnared themselves with "swag" of which it would then be very difficult to get rid.

DAY BY DAY.

FOOLS RUSH IN—AND WIN—WHERE ANGELS FEAR TO TREAD.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; rain.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76; rain.

The Mails.
English Mail (via Negapatam).—Due a.s. Hirasu Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Empress of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 2.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 62nd anniversary of the battle of the Alma.

For the Troops.
We have received a quantity of books and magazines for the troops from Mr. R. H. Hameon and Mrs. H. R. Johnstone.

Allice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to funds of the Hospitals.—Commission Agents' Guild, \$200.

Within Market Limits.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with selling within market limits. A lunkong said the man had no licence, and he was hawking on the steps of the market. The case was remanded.

Exposed Fireworks.

For having in his shop firecrackers for sale which were not under cover, a Chinese was fined \$20 by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Terratt said 11 boxes of glass had been broken by an explosion.

Too Trustful.

A Chinese has reported to the Police that yesterday a man looked at his watch and chain and said that he would like them. He handed over the articles, to which two sovereigns were attached, so that the other man could match them. He has not seen either the man or the watch and chain since.

No Permit.

Wong Sang was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with exporting without a permit a number of towels and a quantity of soap by the Sai Tai. Mr. Davidson appeared for the defence and asked for a remand until to-morrow, which was granted. Bail was fixed at \$100.

Victoria Theatre.

The special band night at the Victoria Theatre last night was less well patronised than it might have been. The Band of the 18th Infantry played a most excellent list of pieces and the picture programme was full of fun. So good a show deserved to be well attended. There will be a new programme to-night.

Down the Rain Pipe.

A Chinese who clambered down a water pipe carrying a pair of trousers as booty, found a lunkong's arms inconveniently awaiting him. The man was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing the article. His Worship sent him to prison for a month and ordered him to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

CONSTABLE CHARGED.

Alleged Theft in Hospital.

An Indian constable was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a \$10 note from a ward master at the Government Civil Hospital, and also with misconduct in connection with the same offence.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Detective Inspector O'Sullivan said the money was in the custody of the ward master, who was looking after it for a patient.

Mr. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, said defendant wished to engage counsel in the case, and he would therefore ask for a remand.

His Worship adjourned the hearing until to-morrow.

CANTON NEWS.

New Manufactory.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, Sep. 17.

Civil Governor Chu is now, it is reported, taking steps to raise a large sum, a half million dollars or more, to establish in Canton a large manufacturing plant where all the poor and homeless people may find employment. In his opinion the large number of robbers and other bad men to be found in Kwangtung is largely owing to the scarcity of employment. Hence, he argues, the establishment of a manufacturing plant will tend to restore order.

Admiral Wong and Sha.

A telegram has been received from the Chief-of-Police, Shanghai, stating that Admiral Wong, who has been asked to come to Kwangtung to inquire into the trouble and recommend a settlement, has arrived at Nanning and will come immediately to Canton. Admiral Sha will shortly go to Swatow to try to adjust matters there. The local papers say he will not return to Canton, as there is nothing further for him to do since General Lung has turned over his seat to Governor Chu. There is a chance that his services may still be needed, as the latest report is that General Shum has just sent a telegram to Governor Chu saying:—"The seal of General Lung has now been in your possession for four days. Why do you not turn it over to General Luk? If you do not do it immediately the soldiers will attack you." Inasmuch as there is no danger of an attack from any soldiers except those of Shum, this can mean nothing else than a threat. Up to Saturday the vernacular press kept saying General Luk was very ill, but on Saturday it was reported he was entirely well and the illness report was false.

New Appointments.

The Governor has made the following appointments:—
Secretariat Department:—Chief, Wong Yau Kit. Associates, Mess. P. Wai, So Shik Hi, and Ng Yik Lan.

Home Affairs Department:—Chief, Chang Kwong Ti. Associates, Fung Kee, Wong Yik Foo, Sen Foo Hong, Chui Hen Chi, Kwai Ming, and Leung Shin Hin.

Educational Department:—Chief, Ng Ting Sun. Associates, Chu Mun Chi, Tang Hing Chung, Kwok Shun Man, Wong Ming Fan, and Li Chu Hai.

Industrial Department:—Chief, Lo Tan King. Associates, Shua Kam, Chui Ki, and Cheung Kong.

Provincial Legislature.

During the epoch of monarchical ambitions all the vestiges that remained of the Provincial Assemblies were dissolved by the late President. Soon after the conclusion of the present President, a telegram was sent to all the provinces asking them to call their respective legislative bodies together again. The Kwangtung delegates are arriving in Canton now and have been interviewed by the Governor. It is said the Assembly will be reopened officially in a few days.

Minting of Copper Coins.

There is now a great scarcity of copper coins in this province. The papers report that it has been decided to make use of the copper in the arsenal that was formerly used to make cartridge jackets and mint cent pieces from it. There are about 18,000 cwt of this available, from which it is proposed to mint about 8,000,000 cents.

Special Commissioner to Return to Peking.

Mr. Nan Wing Kin was some time ago sent to Kwangtung by the Central Government to investigate the conditions and report what action he considered necessary. He went immediately to confer with both Shum and Li Lih Kwan and is now about to return, taking with him two of the prominent revolutionists, Messrs. Cheung Tai Im and Cheung Hang Im.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION.

FROM COTTON MILL TO CONVENT.

The New Home of the French Nuns.

On October 6 the new convent—formerly the Cotton Mills—at Causeway Bay will be formally opened by H. E. the Governor. The useful work done by the French nuns in Hongkong—like that of their Italian sisters—is too well known to the general public to call for much description. Their labours in this colony date as far back as 1848, when three Sisters of the Society of St. Paul de Chartres arrived here from France, settled in a small wooden shanty, and gave themselves up to the task of founding a home for native children who had been abandoned. The work prospered and gradually became a recognised branch of Western activity here, even though at first a certain amount of prejudice had to be "lived down." In course of time the large premises in Wan-chai—vacated last year—were erected, and the Sisters found themselves in charge of a huge block of buildings which were henceforth to be devoted variously to educational, hospital and rescue work.

In the summer of 1914 an opportunity long looked for arose of acquiring larger premises which would allow of full expansion of the work of the Institution; the old Cotton Mills were bought, the Wan-chai premises were disposed of to the Land Investment Company, and work was immediately begun on the new home. Twelve months ago the Telegraph was enabled to give some account of the progress made in this formidable task from 1914 to 1915. We have now once more, by the courtesy of the Sisters, been allowed to inspect the building—which, even to persons who saw them a year ago, when the reconstruction work was well in hand, have undergone so sweeping a change that they are no longer recognisable. The various structures cover some five or six acres. One block is given over to girls who have been rescued from disgrace and are being lovingly cared for by the Sisters; while the rest comprises a hospital for paying and for non-paying patients, a rescue home for babies, an orphanage school, a college for European girls, and an asylum for the aged.

In converting the factory into a convent an extraordinary amount of ingenuity has been employed, in order to get the most advantageous and the most lasting results out of the least outlay. Funds were limited and it was necessary at times to make one dollar do the work of five. Old material has been used up in all directions; stone, timber and iron work has been re-cut, and shaped to fulfil some new function. Even the very school furniture has, to a great extent, been manufactured, according to the Sisters' own artistic designs, out of the well-reasoned building wood which formerly did duty as flooring, rafters etc. It might be added that the fine statue of St. Paul on the top of the main building was also carved out of some of the old stone.

And yet, small though the outlay has been in comparison with what would have been the case had contractors given a free hand, the result is a magnificent one. Every advantage that the original buildings offered has been profited by, every drawback has been combated and overcome, and the place is, without the least exaggeration, a splendid model of all that a large charitable and educational establishment should be. Ventilation and sanitation are perfect, all the buildings are well lighted, and (needless to say) spotlessly clean; and they give the impression of an all-round refinement and restfulness. The grounds, too, are being gradually laid out and are already, in many parts, very pretty and productive. A tennis lawn is being made for the use of pupils, and plans are being elaborated for the enlargement of

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Schedule for Next Year's Show

The schedule for the Hongkong Horticultural Society's 1917 Flower and Vegetable Show has now been issued, and we have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Nichol.

In all there are no fewer than 129 classes, including a number of new ones. Under the general exhibit section there is an Exchange Class for three pots of plants, and if notified before 4 p.m. on the first day of the show, the Secretary will arrange for the exchange of any pot or pots of plants in this class, provided he can get into communication with the owner. A further provision in connection with this class is that exhibitors making an exchange other than through the Secretary must mark the plants which are exchanged. If not satisfied, exhibitors may withhold the right of exchange.

Special attention is drawn to the point that non-adherence to the rules contained in the schedule causes delay and very often disappointment to the exhibitors. The date of the show is not yet fixed.

an outlying building into a covered playground and cinematograph theatre, which latter will be used for purposes of education and entertainment.

The school buildings were described at some length in our report of last year. Though the European school and the native orphanage are in separate blocks, the same structural plan has been followed in both cases; and dormitories, refectories and class rooms are so placed that they are under the constant supervision of the Sisters. All wings are connected by covered ways. In every part there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness; the pictures on the walls are good and a very considerable amount of space has been utilised in the erecting of guest-rooms, waiting-rooms for visitors, and smaller parlours where pupils can receive their parents or friends. It should be added that various rooms are also set apart for the immediate isolation of any doubtful case of sickness. There is, moreover, isolation for a class of persons other than the sick—those who are practising the piano! There are special rooms in which the music lessons are given, of course, but the good Sisters, with a most laudable practicality, have decreed that the solitary performances of juvenile pianists are better carried out where they will not disturb the studies or meditations of others.

The convent chapel, like other parts of the buildings, is commodious, well arranged and prettily decorated. The house which was formerly the coolie quarters of the Mills is rapidly being converted into an up-to-date hospital, with X-ray room, electric lift etc. The ground floor of this will be devoted to non-paying patients, while, above, accommodation will be found for fifty of those who prefer to pay. The outlook from this building is an especially fine one.

Laundry and cooking arrangements deserve a word of special mention. Everything is worked on the labour-saving principle, and is governed by good sense and the most rigid regard for health. The kitchens are separated from the refectories only by a corridor, which means a considerable economising of steps; there are abundant and eternal supplies of hot water, and separate laundries for European and native clothing.

No outsider can possibly realise what an amount of careful thought and "plucky" determination to overcome difficulties has gone to the construction of this extraordinary place; but all who know the marvellous amount of patient, self-denying work that is accomplished by the French Sisters every day of their lives will wish them the fullest success in their gigantic enterprise.

WATER POLO.

Association Fixtures for this Season.

The present season's fixtures in connection with the Hongkong Water Polo Association have now been issued, and will be found below. A capital programme has been drawn up, and some very fine games should be seen. To day there are two matches down for decision, while to-morrow the two V.R.C. teams meet and will no doubt put up a very exciting contest. The matches take place at the V.R.C., and the public is admitted free on match days. Mr. A. E. Alves is the official referee and Mr. Crowther Smith the time-keeper. The full list of fixtures is as follows:—

First Round.
R. A. v. Navy
R. E. v. D. Coy K.S.L.I.
A. Coy K.S.L.I. v. V.R.C. (Witchell's team)
V. R. C. (Finch) bye.

Second Round.
R. E. v. Navy
A. Coy v. D. Coy
V.R.C. (Finch) v. V.R.C. (Witchell)
R. A. bye.

Third Round.
V.R.C. (Finch) v. D. Coy K.S.L.I.
R. A. v. V.R.C. (Witchell)
A. Coy v. Navy
R. E. bye.

Fourth Round.
V.R.C. (Finch) v. Navy
R. A. v. D. Coy
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. R. E.
A. Coy bye.

Fifth Round.
A. Coy v. V.R.C. (Finch)
R. E. v. R. A.
D. Coy v. Navy
V. R. C. (Witchell) bye.

Sixth Round.
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. Navy
A. Coy v. R. A.
V.R.C. (Finch) v. R. E.
D. Coy bye.

Seventh Round.
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. D. Coy
A. Coy K.S.L.I. v. R. E.
R. A. v. V.R.C. (Finch)
Navy bye.

Eighth Round.
Navy v. V.R.C. (Finch)
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. D. Coy
A. Coy v. R. A.
R. E. bye.

Ninth Round.
R. E. v. R. A.
A. Coy v. D. Coy K.S.L.I.
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. V.R.C. (Finch)
Navy bye.

Tenth Round.
Navy v. V.R.C. (Witchell)
V.R.C. (Finch) v. R. A.
R. E. v. D. Coy
A. Coy K.S.L.I. bye.

Eleventh Round.
V.R.C. (Witchell) v. R. A.
V.R.C. (Finch) v. A. Coy
R. E. v. Navy
D. Coy bye.

Twelfth Round.
Navy v. D. Coy
V.R.C. (Finch) v. R. E.
A. Coy K.S.L.I. v. V.R.C. (Witchell)
R. A. bye.

Thirteenth Round.
Navy v. R. A.
V.R.C. (Finch) v. D. Coy
R. E. v. A. Coy
V.R.C. (Witchell) bye.

Fourteenth Round.
R. E. v. V.R.C. (Witchell)
R. A. v. D. Coy
Navy v. A. Coy
V.R.C. (Finch) bye.

The rounds have to be completed by the following dates:—
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th rounds, by Saturday, the 23rd inst.
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th rounds, by Saturday, the 30th inst.
9th, 10th, 11th and 12th rounds, by Saturday, October 6.
13th and 14th rounds, by Saturday, October 10.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending September 16, 1916:—

Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 27 weeks.
This Year: ... \$16,525 \$51,237
Last Year: ... 11,424 406,711
Increase: ... 5,101 184,526

NOTICES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO. The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

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SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

IMPORT OF MONEY.

\$16,000, and No Permit.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing without a permit the sum of \$16,000, in dollars and twenty-cent pieces by the s.s. Taksang from Hoihow.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

Defendant, asked what he had to say, said he came down last year in exactly the same way, and had never had a permit.

His Worship:—\$16,000 is a big sum of money.

Mr. Goldring pleaded guilty, saying it was very simple case, the defendant neglecting to take out a permit. He (Mr. Goldring) understood that confiscation was not asked for; it was merely a question of a fine.

It appeared that defendant was sent from the Wong Choi Bank, at Hoihow to bring the money to the Sai Wa Bank—a well-known bank in the Colony. Owing to the troubles, they wished to get the money from the bank at Hoihow—as much as possible. Defendant arrived on Saturday night, so he (Mr. Goldring) did not think the offence was a very serious one. Defendant was arrested the same night.

Revenue Officer Clark said the man should have allowed the cash to remain on the ship, and then have visited the office, where he could have taken out an import permit. No doubt the money had been put in the ship's strong room, and would have been quite safe.

Mr. Goldring said it was the first time defendant had been sent down this year.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$100.

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His Worship inflicted a fine of \$100.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Band.
The Band will attend at the Headquarters' Club At Home on Friday, Sept. 22.

Orchestra.
The practice fixed for Thursday, Sept. 21, is cancelled. All ranks will attend the Discipline Lectures.

Company Parades.
Central Station 5.45 p.m.
Wednesday, Sept. 20.—No. 2 Company.
Thursday, Sept. 21.—Nil.
Friday, Sept. 22.—No. 3 and 4 Companies.

Lectures.
Thursday, Sept. 21.—All ranks will attend in uniform at Victoria Theatre at 5.40 p.m. punctually.

A VARIETY TREAT.

Some Points Concerning the "Venus" Party.

A great treat is evidently in store for those who intend patronising the naval variety concerts which are to be given at the Victoria Theatre to-morrow and Thursday nights by the Venus Amateur Dramatic Society. The proceeds are to be devoted to those who have been made widows or orphans by the Jutland Battle, and that fact alone should result in the gathering together of a large audience. But the excellence of the show promised should be a further factor. According to all accounts, the Venus party is able to boast of some really splendid talent, and, from a glance which we have had of two programmes which its members gave at the Public Hall in Colombo in March last, Hongkong is in for something quite above the ordinary stamp of variety performances. The Press comments on these performances were most flattering. Speaking of one of the programmes submitted, a journal said:—"It was one of the best shows we have had the privilege to be present at. . . . There were twenty items on the programme, and it was hard to say which was the best." Another comment runs:—"The performance last night was a brilliant success. From start to finish, music, mirth and merriment resounded through the hall. It was one continuous roar of laughter, and when the curtain was rung down the general verdict was "never seen anything like it before." As to the type of the performance, practically all tastes are catered for. There are humorous songs and patter, ballads, impersonations, musical monologues, step dances, instrumental numbers, scenic monologues and sketches—a really wonderful bill of fare. It is seldom that Hongkong is given the opportunity of witnessing such performances at so low a price, and we have no doubt that the theatre will be well filled on both nights.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. EASTERN, from Australian Port, on Sept. 19.

McKenzie's Miss Mackie B. Mackie G. Markham Markham Miss Boyer Mrs. Boyer Miss Scudder Mr & Mrs Standen Sute's Mr & Mrs Ball Mrs CG. Stooking Wilkin. Wilkinson Mr & Mrs

Per s.s. KWANGLER, from Shanghai, on Sept. 19.
Harris
Per s.s. KWONGSANG, from Swatow on Sept. 19.
Ramsey T O Van Lee Mr & Mrs J H

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A SIMILAR CAR WITH MOVABLE HOOD ADJUSTABLE TO SITTING UP OR RECLINING POSITIONS. Price \$35.00 Each.

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L 1015 SCHERZO (TSCHAIKOWSKY) LONDON STRING QUART.
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LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles...	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	8 a.m. 24th Sept.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 26th Sept.	Direct Service
LONDON, via Singapore, Pang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles...	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	about 8th Oct.	Direct Service

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E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.
Empress of Asia 4 Oct. Empress of Asia 29 Nov.
Empress of Russia 1 Nov. Empress of Russia 27 Dec.
Montezuma 7 Nov.

Callings at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.
Montezuma calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

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The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 22nd inst. inst.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 22nd inst. inst.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000 Kikano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	(SUN., 24th Sept., at noon. (THURS., 5th Oct. at noon. (TUES., 19th Sept., at 4 p.m. (WED., 11th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	(FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m. (TUES., 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
ALGUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	(TUESDAY, 26th Sept.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Peang Maru Capt. Kuibiki T. 10,000 Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobara T. 8,000 Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000 Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 13,500 Hiran Maru Capt. Fras r T. 16,000	(MONDAY, 25th Sept. (THURSDAY, 21st Sept. (SATURDAY, 23rd Sept. (FRI., 13th Oct., at 10 a.m. (WED., 20th Sept., at 10 a.m.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	23rd Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 13 knots	5th October, Leave Nagasaki.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th November.

For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
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Steamer.	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Shantung	21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG	Chihli	22nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Sept. at d'light.

Steamer expected from Shanghai—
Yingchow due from Shanghai 21st Sept. a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Ginhuu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chusan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agent.

Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong Sept. 19, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijlajap	JAVA & MAKASSAR	In port	19th Sept.	KOBE
Tijlidas	KOBE	23rd Sept.	25th Sept.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
Tijlinal	AMOY	22nd Sept.	24th Sept.	JAVA
Tijlanas	JAVA	25th Sept.	27th Sept.	JAVA
Tijlanas	SHANGHAI	3rd Oct.	5th Oct.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. (10)

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	in port	7th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	2 at Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATO, J. AMOY AND FOCHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haiphong	W. C. Fennore	FRI., 22nd Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haiphong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 26th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & C'nta Fookang	Wed., 20th Sept. at noon.	
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Thurs., 21st Sept. at 7 a.m.	
SANDAKAN	Fri., 22nd Sept. at noon.	
SHANGHAI	Sat., 23rd Sept. at d'light.	
MANILA	Sat., 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Sat., 30th Sept. at 3 p.m.	

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe, (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Ports, Choo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuda, Lahad, Data, Bimpura, Tawau, Ukan, Jassalon and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Pass agents leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their photographs and description filed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 115

Agents.

LOG-BOOK.

T. K. K.'s Exceptionally Good

Half-year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha on September 5, it was decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the first half of the present financial year. The net profit for the half year amount to ¥2,736,000 while that for the previous term was only ¥1,190,000. The Directors have decided to set aside the sum of ¥1,000,000 for payment of accounts due to ship-building yard.

Fire on the s.s. Yangtze.

A fire broke out on board the s.s. Yangtze (belonging to the Blue Funnel line) while loading at the Ploek recently, in holds Nos. 5 and 6, where large quantities of copra and oil were stored. The fire originated in hold No 5 and soon spread to hold No 6, before assistance was secured. In order to save the ship and its other cargo, two holds close by had to be entirely flooded, causing much damage to rubber and other produce. The fire was eventually got under after two days, and the rest of the cargo transferred to the Prometheus of the same line. The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained, but the vessel's agents, Messrs MacLaine, Watson and Company, state that it is not material though the Yangtze will not be in a seagoing state for some little time.

Norway's Commercial Fleet.

The Norwegian commercial fleet shows for June on account of war losses, a reduction of five ships, totalling 12,636 tons, while six-ton ships of 8,619 tons have been bought from foreign countries. During the first half of this year the net increase is thirty ships, but of only 4,033 tons net. The average half-yearly increase for the last five years has been about 56,000 tons. Since the commencement of the war, or during the last twenty-three months, the net increase has been 144 ships of 197,946 gross register tons. Mr. Rederiktslaget, Nordstærnen, Stockholm, has applied to the Government Financial Department for a loan from the Shipping Fund of 750,000 kroner. The company's present shipbuilding order amount to nearly 20,000,000 kroner, consisting of 12 motor steamers, each of 6,450 tons deadweight from Burmeister and Wain, Copenhagen, and 10 motor steamers, each of 2,200 tons deadweight from Gotenburger's Nya Verkstad-Aktiebolag, which are to be delivered successively between this year and 1920. These new motor steamers are partly intended for extension of the services on the Brazil and River Plate, but mainly for further exploiting the possibilities of the company's services to the Pacific coast.

Control of Australian Ship-selling.

The Australian Minister of Customs stated recently that it had come under his notice that attractive offers were being made by overseas buyers to Australian shipowners in respect of vessels owned by them. Cable negotiations were now proceeding with regard to the sale of fully half a score of Australian vessels. Apparently the parties conducting these negotiations had overlooked the fact that under the terms of a proclamation his approval was necessary before any vessel could be transferred from the Australian register, and further, that under the War Precautions (Shipping) Regulations, neither an Australian registered vessel, nor, in fact, a vessel of any nationality undertake charter to any person, firm, or company in the Commonwealth, could leave Australia for an overseas port without first obtaining a licence from the customs. In order that there may be no misunderstanding in the matter, it should be made known that approvals to sales or charters of Australian vessels to parties outside the Commonwealth would in future be granted by him only in very exceptional circumstances. There was more cargo now offering for carriage between Australian ports than the vessels at present employed could carry, and he was convinced that there was now no necessity for owners to look outside Australia for highly profitable employment for their ships. In cases where it was desired to send an Australian ship abroad for a special cargo, approval would, if granted at all, be subject to the giving of a security in a substantial sum that the vessel on completion of the proposed voyage would be returned direct to Australia.

THE ALEXANDRA GATE

Just arrived, Large Shipments of Choice Hams

SHIPPING

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
The S.S. "JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" October 7 1916.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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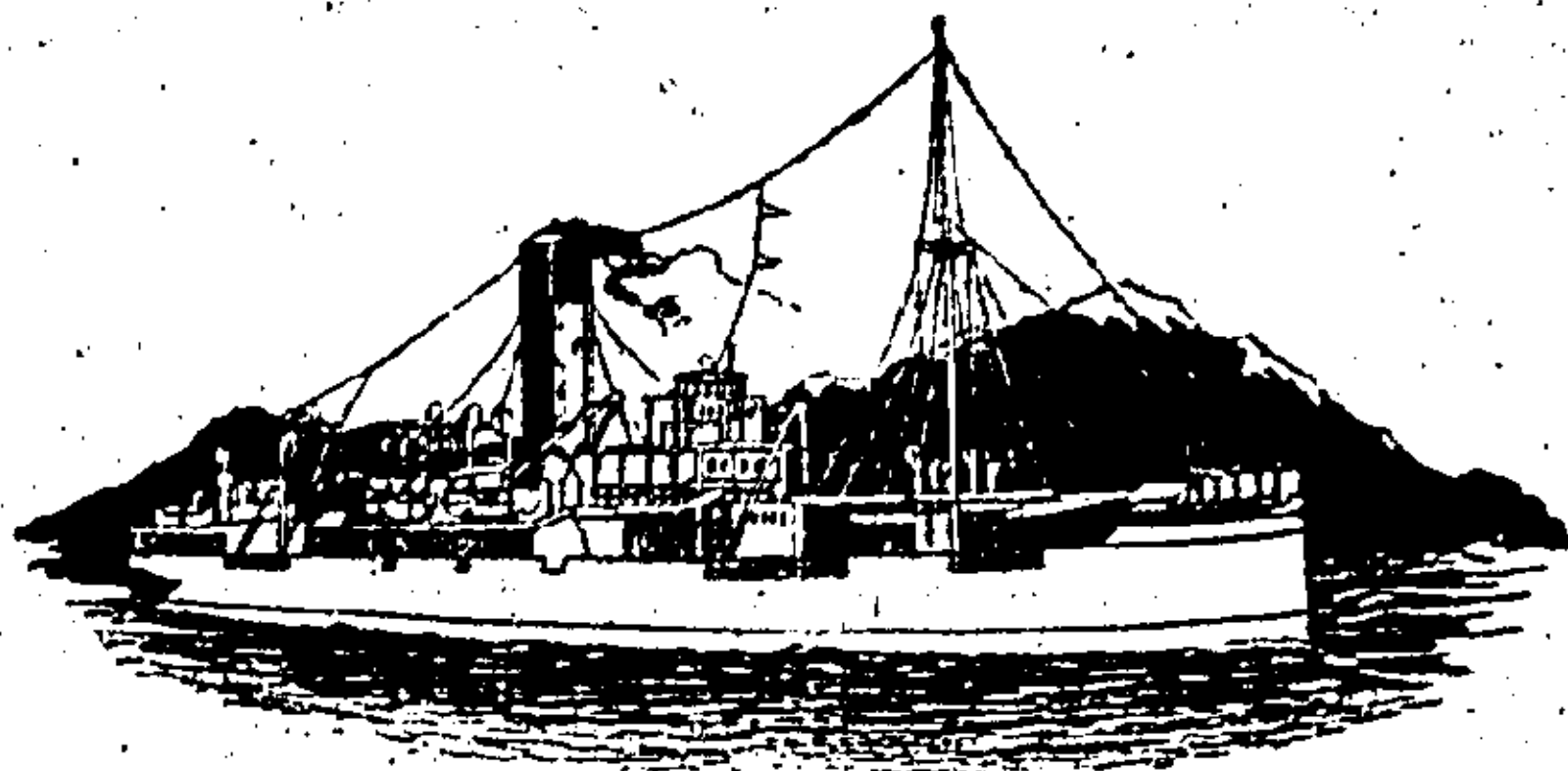
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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. ROXBURGH, Manager THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
London via Cape Town.	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	24, Sept.
London via Ports.	Namur	P. & O.	24, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports.	It. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London via Ports.	Tetrasia	B. & S.	4, Oct.
London via Cape Town.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.
London via Ports.	Sardinia	P. & O.	6, Oct.
Liverpool via Ports.	Alcinous	B. & S.	8, Oct.
London via Cape Town.	C. of Manila	B. L. Ltd.	10, Oct.
London via Ports.	Demodocus	B. & S.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Seattle via Japan	Protesia	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
South American Ports	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Honolulu	Persia M.	T. K. K.	23, Sept.
Boston and New York	C. of Durham	S. T. & Co.	28, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tanyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecudar	P. M. S. S.	7, Oct.
Victoria B.C. via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Tisandari	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	17, Oct.
Seattle via Japan	Ixon	B. & S.	17, Oct.
New York via Panama	Tanyama M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	1, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	7, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	15, Nov.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe	Tijilatap	J. C. J. L.	19, Sept.
Iloilo	Linan	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihow	D. L. & Co.	19, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Swatow and Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	20, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Glaucus	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	21, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	21, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	22, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Japan	D. S. & Co.	22, Sept.
Hongkong	Chihli	B. & S.	22, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	22, Sept.
Manila	Longgang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Shanghai	Kwonggang	J. M. Co.	23, Sept.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Java	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	24, Sept.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	24, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Java and Makassar	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
Bombay via Ports	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Novara	P. & O.	25, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	26, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus	B. & S.	30, Sept.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Ixon	B. & S.	1, Oct.
Java	Ajax	B. & S.	5, Oct.
Shanghai & Japan	Tijmanook	J. C. J. L.	5, Oct.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Pyrrhus	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	8, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Oanfa	B. & S.	14, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Ninkchow	B. & S.	29, Oct.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops	B. & S.	29, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"KARIMOEN"

having arrived from
SAN FRANCISCO.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after September 24, 1916, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before September 23, 1916, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on September 23, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, September 18, 1916.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM"

on the 28th September, 1916.

(It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.)

For freight and further particulars apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

NOTICE.

MAN LOONG.

"FIRST CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS, AND SOY MANUFACTURES."

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We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Vegetables are all fresh and of the first quality of Europe. We give our special attention to the business and satisfaction of our customers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wiley, Br. aa. 4398, Rother, 14th Sept.	Yungro Bay, 30th Aug. Gen. R. L. Aug. & Belmont, Br. aa. 2927, Clarke, 9th Sept.—Batavia, 30th Aug.	Ballast—A. P. Co.
Anyo M., Jap. aa. 2738, Watanabe, 10th Sept.—M. J. 6th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.	Persia M., Jap. aa. 2784, Makl 10th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.	San Francisco, Br. aa. 2784, Makl 10th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.
Haller, Fr. aa. 307, Alexis 14th Sept.—Bolhow, 10th Sept. Gen.—Chinese.	Nagata M., Jap. aa. 2156, Yamamoto, 12th Sept.—Moj, 6th Sept. Coal—S. S. & Co.	Fooksang, Br. aa. 1987, Mitchell, 13th Sept.—Moj, 8th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Futui M., Jap. aa. 2948, Tomioka, 13th Sept.—Moj, 7th Sept. Coal—S. S. & Co.	Liangchow, Br. aa. Owens, 13th Sept.—Bangkok, Gen.—B. & S.	Sado M., Jap. aa. 2738, Watanabe, 10th Sept.—M. J. 6th Sept. Gen.—T. K. K.
Teimachua, Br. aa. 1340, Fraser, 13th Sept.—Saigon, 9th Sept. Rice—Chinese.	Chinhua, Br. aa. 1218, Sidford, 15th Sept.—Manila, 12th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.	Empress of Japan, Br. aa. 3438, Eucraft, 15th Sept.—Vancouver, 25th Aug. Gen.—C. P. O. S.
Hanoi, Fr. aa. 794, Morran, 15th Sept.—Haiphong, 13th Sept. Gen.—M. J.	Linan, Br. aa. 1356, Pottinger, 15th Sept.—Batavia, 9th Sept. Sugar—B. & S.	Selin, Br. aa. 2460, Kowloon, 15th Sept.—Bangkok, 8th Sept. Rice—T. & Co.
Yungchow, Chl. aa. 999, J. M. Co. 15th Sept.—Saigon, 11th Sept. Rice—Chinese.	Yunnan, Br. aa. 1204, French, 15th Sept.—Moj, 9th Sept. Coal—B. & S.	Borneo, Br. aa. 2460, Kowloon, 15th Sept.—Bangkok, 8th Sept. Rice—T. & Co.
Drifur, Nor. aa. 1102, Hjorth, 16th Sept.—Swatow, 15th Sept. Gen.—Chinese.	Haiyang, Br. aa. 1383, Hodgins, 16th Sept.—M. J. 10th Sept. Coal—Order.	Hoihow, Br. aa. 1270, Evans, 16th Sept.—Swatow, 15th Sept. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Joshin M., Jap. aa. 6024, Narushima, 16th Sept.—Swatow, 16th Sept. Gen.—O. S. K.	Mausang, Br. aa. 1644, Alcock, 16th Sept.—Hongkong, 13th Sept. Coal—J. M. & Co.	Shanghai, Chl. aa. 270, McLaren, 16th Sept.—Hoihow, 14th Sept. Gen.—E. H. Ray & Co.
Takung, Br. aa. 977, Matthews, 16th Sept.—Hoihow, 15th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Huihow, Br. aa. 1367, Hooker, 17th Sept.—Tientsin, 10th Sept. Gen.—B. & S.	Kumchow, Br. aa. Martin, 16th Sept.—Saigon, 13th Sept. Rice—Chinese.
Shantung, Br. aa. 1565, Meathrel, 16th Sept.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.	Yushun, Chl. aa. 1079, Legay, 16th Sept.—Bangkok, 11th Sept. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery at before the war prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
D. S. & Co.	Japan	16,000	Sept. 19	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Miyasaki Maru	5,572	Sept. 20	Yokohama
B. & S.	Glaucus		Sept. 21	Singapore
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Yingchow		Sept. 21	Shanghai
J. C. J. L.	Tikini		Sept. 22	Amoy
J. C. J. L.	Tibodas		Sept. 23	Kobe
J. C. J. L.	Typanas		Sept. 23	Java
B. & S.	Naleus	6,684	Sept. 23	Liverpool
J. C. J. L.	Ixon	10,230	Sept. 29	Seattle
B. & S.	Tijmanook		Oct. 3	Shanghai
B. & S.	Ajax	7,039	Oct. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Oct. 6	Liverpool
B. & S.	Changsha		Oct. 7	Australia
B. & S.	Oanfa	9,014	Oct. 13	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	St. Alban		Oct. 21	Australia
B. & S.	Talithybius	10,224	Oct. 23	Seattle
B. & S.	Ninkchow	9,031	Oct. 24	Liverpool
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,132	Oct. 28	Liverpool

NOTICES.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

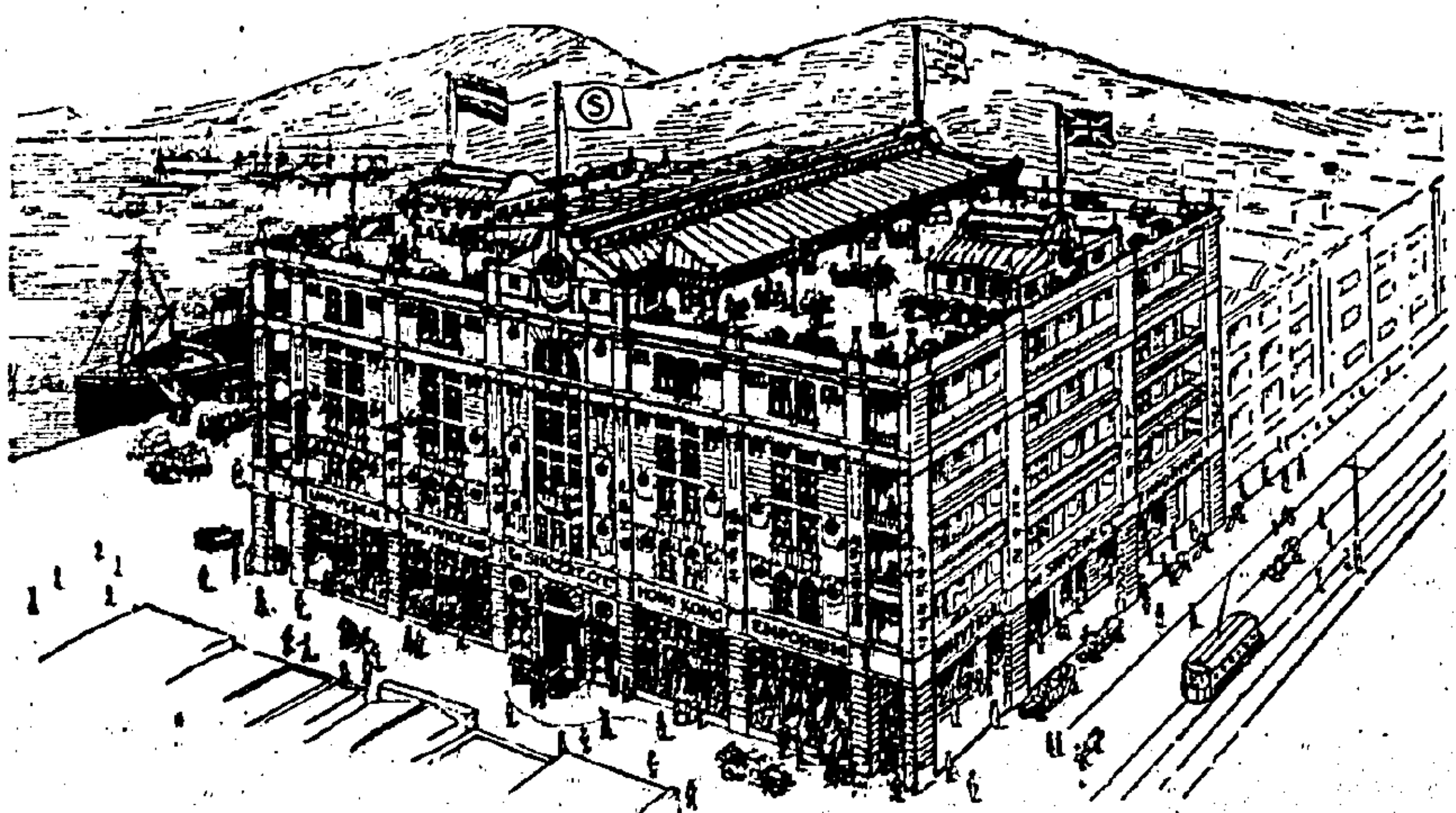
The C. P. O. S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Kobe on Sept. 15, at 1 p.m.
The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Yokohama on Sept. 18, at 2 p.m. left Yokohama on Sept. 19, at 5 a.m. due to arrive Kobe on Sept. 20, at daylight.
The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Yokohama on Sept. 14, at 3 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. JAPAN from Calcutta left Singapore on the 14th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.
The Swedish Steamer NEW SWEDEN left Gothenburg on the 5th August, and is due to arrive here on or about the 2nd of September.

The C. N. Steamer YINGCHOW left Shanghai on the 17th inst. a.m. and is due at Hongkong (via Swatow) on the 24th inst. about noon.

NOTICES.

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Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To the Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 780.00.
Douglases.	a. \$ 136.00.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$ 128.50.
China Sugars.	b. \$ 112.00.
Malabon Sugars.	b. \$ 38.00.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 131.00.
S'hai Docks.	b. \$ 74.00.
Cements.	b. \$ 9.90.
H.K. Tramways.	a. \$ 7.30.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

SATURDAY'S BOXING.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I observe that in your report of the boxing competition which took place on Saturday, September 18, you state that Ptes. Bessey and Cotton, of the 4th K.S.L.I., met for the Bantam Championship of the Colony. This could hardly be so, as Cotton (9 stone) is a feather-weight and not eligible to fight for the Bantam Championship at 8st. 4lbs. and under.

Yours etc,
W. B. A. LEWIS, Lieut.
4th K.S.L.I.

THE FIELD GLASS FUND.

Latest Local Gifts.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, informs us that one large and telescope contributed by Capt. Spencer Wilde of Jardine Matheson & Co., and one pair of binoculars, contributed by Capt. F. J. Pockley, Manila, are now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

The total now stands:—One stand telescope, eleven hand telescopes, thirty-six binoculars and a donation of \$75.00.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final of the Men's Double Handicap tournament in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was due to be settled last evening and although play was commenced the light proved so bad that a finish could not be reached and play had to be abandoned. The opposing pairs were F. W. Cary and N. E. Kent (owe 15/4) and J. Walker and E. Abraham (owe 3/6) and quite a good crowd assembled to witness the contest.

The opening set showed both pairs to be in really good form and matters were extremely even. A long set was necessitated and Kent and Cary eventually pulled this off by 7-5. It seemed as if this same couple would finish the match in the second set, so well did they start off, so well did they improve and by dint of judicious play won by 6-4.

It was here that the light became very bad and it was mutually agreed to abandon play.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12 noon to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.N.W. or N.

An Egg and a Half a Week. The inhabitants of Berlin are now allowed an egg and a half per week on each bread ticket. Since August 1, the general consumption of milk in Germany has been prohibited. All the milk available will be reserved for infants and invalids. The German newspapers are forbidden to mention this latest hardship inflicted on the German people, according to the Wireless Press.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Further Cases To-day.

The second day of the September Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice (Sir William Beechey) this morning.

Not Wanted Here. The first case taken was that in which Wong Kam was charged with stealing a pot of opium with violence from Yeung Kun in Hollywood Road on August 17.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and prisoner was undefended.

Prisoner pleaded guilty. The Crown Solicitor, outlining the facts, said this was a serious case. Shortly before the assault, the prisoner went to a medicine shop and bought some pepper. He then went out and saw a small boy, in whose face he threw the pepper and from whom he stole the opium. Those cases of common assault in the street had been getting fairly common, and he asked that the prisoner should be severely dealt with.

Prisoner said he was a new-comer to the Colony and did not know the law. He was taken to the station and assaulted and made to sign.

His Lordship, in passing sentence of 12 months' hard labour and six strokes with the "cat," said it was a very serious offence to throw pepper in the eyes of such a small boy and then steal a pot of opium. When prisoner said he was a new-comer to the Colony he (his Lordship) thought it would be a good thing if men of his class stayed away, as the Colony did not want them.

Prisoners Accuse Each Other. The next case taken was that in which two men named Sin Hing, alias Ahn Fuk, and Chan Wing were charged with stealing jewellery valued at \$42 and clothing valued at \$517 from 34, Morrison Hill Road on August 17.

The first prisoner pleaded guilty and the second "Not Guilty."

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. A. P. Samy, G. A. B. Silva, J. D. F. Mulder, C. G. Markin, J. Maurehead, A. E. Martin, and J. C. Burretto.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) said the prisoners were charged with stealing five pieces of jewellery and sixty-three pieces of clothing from the women occupants of 34 and 36, Morrison Hill Road. The first prisoner was a cook boy at 48, Morrison Hill Road, and the second man was living with him at the time.

On the morning of the 17th, the servants of 34, Morrison Hill Road, found a number of boxes from which the articles had been taken. Subsequently all the clothing was pawned at various pawn shops, the pawnbrokers identifying both prisoners as the men who pawned them. In their statements, the prisoners practically accused each other of the crime.

Evidence was then given. The charge against the second defendant was amended to one of receiving, and His Lordship sentenced both to 18 months' hard labour.

A Lukong's "Squeeze." Chan Kan, an ex-lukong, was indicted on a charge of receiving a bribe whilst acting in the Public service as a lukong.

Mr. G. N. Orme, for the Crown, prosecuted, and said that complainant was a merchant, who, on August 10, was going on a trip to Canton. He left his house rather late in the morning to catch his boat—about 7.30, and engaged an outside coolie to carry his luggage. He arrived at the wharf at 7.45, and when he stepped on to the wharf prisoner went up to him and asked him if he had any opium. He searched complainant's baggage which the coolie was carrying and also searched complainant himself. In the baggage a small bottle of opium was found and on the man himself was found a small bottle containing opium pills, but the lot together were not more than was allowed under the ordinance. After a while, prisoner requested him to come over to the other side of the wharf so that they would have more leisure to talk the matter over and see what could be done. He (Mr. Orme) might mention that it was the

THE CANTON SITUATION.

An Unexpected Development.

It will be seen from our correspondent's statement this morning that Shum Chun-huen, the one-time Viceroy, is still inclined to show himself obstinate. As we go to press we get the following from a most reliable source:—

Shum Chun-huen, who is at Shin Hing with a body of soldiers, is questioning the telegram by which Cha Hing-lan the Civil Governor, is authorized by Peking to take over the official seals. Thus, there is a possibility of future trouble in the Province.

Chan Kwing-ming, former Tath of Kwangtung, agrees to submit, but he is asking for \$80,000 a month to enable him to pay off his troops.

DAIREN AND CHOLERA.

Important Import Prohibitions.

The following letter from the British Consul at Dairen to His Excellency the Governor has been forwarded us for publication:—

The British Consulate,
Dairen,
September 8, 1916.

Sir,—In continuation of my previous despatches on the subject of cholera at this port, I have the honour to report that the preventive measures in force have been further extended by the prohibition of the import of the following articles from the Philippine Islands, South China, Japan, and all other localities in which the disease is prevalent:—

Raw fish and shellfish, slightly salted fish and shellfish, and vegetables the leaves of which are used for food.

The following articles coming from the same localities will only be admitted after disinfection:—

Raw fruit, and all vegetables other than those specified above.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) H. G. PARLETT,
Consul.

Found Drowned. A Chinese woman, who was missing from her home in Yau-mat last week, has been found floating dead in the Harbour by the Water Police.

duty of the prisoner, when he had found any opium, to communicate with the Indian sergeant who was on duty on the wharf, but this he neglected to do; instead he took complainant quietly on one side and told him that he had in his possession an excess amount of opium and that if he (the constable) took him up to the Magistrate, he would be fined a large amount or sent to prison for a long term, whereas if he (complainant) paid him a small amount the thing could be arranged so that there would be no necessity for that course to be taken.

The merchant was in a hurry and so, thinking that if he paid a little he would get out of it, he handed over a \$10 note and was going away to board the Honam when prisoner said that that was not enough to meet the case and he wanted some more. Complainant then handed over another \$10 note and he was allowed to go. When he got aboard the Honam he was talking to an officer and told him about the affair, saying he had been very unfortunate. The officer then told an English sergeant on the boat and he persuaded or advised the injured party to get off the boat and show him the constable. Complainant did so, and although the sergeant searched the constable, he could not find the money, but he did find on him the small bottle of opium pills which the merchant had left behind with him. Prisoner was then taken to the Police Station.

Mr. Orme concluded by saying that it was a case of "squeeze," which was a very ancient custom and was rather common in the Colony.

Case proceeding.

CHINA'S MONEY TRIALS.

The Expensiveness of Revolution.

Peking, Sept. 9.—The local press daily reports meetings between representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the bankers of the Consortium, sans the German. Circumstantial statements of the amount of the loan under negotiation, the hardness of its terms and its general objectionableness are freely published. The fact is that no such negotiations are proceeding, and that the Chinese Government have not even made any overtures to the Bank.

The question of a big loan of some sort, however, is one that will have to be tackled very shortly, if dangerous financial trouble is to be averted. A glance at the enormous foreign liabilities of the Chinese Government is quite enough to show that things are working upwards a crisis. The extraordinary vitality of the salt revenue has hitherto alone saved China from public bankruptcy. Without the surpluses received during the last few months China would assuredly have defaulted in Europe, and done her credit great harm. But in the autumn the salt receipts are liable to decline heavily, and a monthly surplus of \$4,000,000, such as has been recorded for July and August, cannot be expected to continue.

Leaving out all loans secured on the Customs, the Salt Gabelle, and those railway loans, like the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Loan, secured on the revenues of the lines, we find the following list of payments which the Government has to make out of its own resources, between now and the end of the year.

Tsinpu Railway Loan	autumn coupon ...	\$125,000
Tsinpu Railway sup.	issue coupon ...	75,000
Pehau Railway Loan	coupon ...	125,000
Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan coupon ...		5,000
Kirin-Changchun Railway Loan amortization		5,000
Pehau Railway Loan (Birocha) coupon ...		15,000
Pehau Railway Loan (Birocha) amortization		45,000
Total		\$395,000

To this total then has to be added a long list of liabilities in the shape of Treasury bills, instalments of short-term debts, and of money due for goods supplied. Among the latter are large amounts for railway rolling stock, bank notes, battleships, and so forth. Some of them are of the kind that can be made to wait, because the creditors hope for further orders, but others cannot be deferred without a definite depreciation of the credit of the country.

These foreign liabilities are a trifling compared with domestic requirements, but are important because they must be met mostly with cash, whereas art and expediency may be employed in settlement of home obligations. Of the last named kind \$4-5,000,000 per month for the Peking Administration is one of the most pressing, for without this money the soldiers would riot, the police would become bandits and the clerical staffs of the Ministries would be forced into vagrancy.

Here it is that art is useful. The notes of the Bank of China are a triumph of engraving, and they are so beautiful in the eyes of the people of the north that they are willing to take them by the bucketful, although all know that there is a mowping attaching to them in the shape of a discount. So the Peking Government shovels out new notes by the million with the one hand, and with the other resorts to many delicate expedients to pretend that the mowping is not worth consideration.

Among these expedients are regular announcements in the press of the resumption of specie payments at the end of the current month. Another is paying in silver in Tientsin where the note issue is small. The credit thus established next door has a good effect in the adjacent capital. Then you can walk to the distant Temple of Agriculture and change a five-dollar note for five ones, and for one of the ones you may receive silver, if you take your place at the end of the queue before sunrise.

Meanwhile the Bank of China note issue is mounting up by leaps and bounds and the silver reserve is not increasing at all. In the open market the discount may only be 5 per cent. for a small quantity, but I know that some of the foreign banks take batches of them at 15 per cent. As a matter of fact all quoted discounts are false because the notes are negotiable at all only because the large holders keep their stocks out of the market.

Another great liability hanging over the head of the Chinese Government is the payment of arrears and bounties to the anti-monarchist troops still in being, as well as the liquidation of debts incurred for their maintenance. These troops cannot be dispersed until they have been satisfied, and meanwhile they are eating their heads off. Their number runs to hundreds of thousands, and the cost of their disbandment will be many millions. Other liabilities in connection with them include debts to many respectable and honest bankers and merchants, who were forced to lend, as well as the \$3,000,000 owing personally to Lang Chai-kwong. It would be interesting to know how this pillar of the State got three million dollars to lend to anybody.

From a contemplation of the manifold liabilities of the Chinese Government we turn faint-heartedly towards the assets. From the provinces comes a mere dribble. Apparently Yuan Shih-k'ai got advances from some of the home provinces early in the year, so that the new Government which might have expected revenue from the provinces not affected by the anti-monarchist upheaval, finds there is nothing to come for the present. It is hoped, however, that several provinces will be able to resume payment in October, but the majority cannot do much for some time as they have their own tangled affairs to straighten out.

The railway revenues, usually a large source of income, have been extinguished by the "moratorium," which has resulted in the receipt of enormous quantities of inconvertible notes instead of cash or negotiable paper. There is nothing to be got out of the railways until the Bank problem has been solved, by the restoration of stability to the notes.

If the provinces and the railways are producing next to nothing, and all miscellaneous revenue being of the trifling order, except the Salt, it is indeed difficult to see how the Central Government is going to carry on. Hitherto the Salt has saved the Government, but it cannot be expected to go on fulfilling that useful function. Anyhow, salt surpluses will not pay the anti-monarchist armies, or make solvent the two Government banks. The only hope is a loan, and the more quickly it is arranged the less deeply in the mire will the Government sink.

Parliament is supposed to look askance at another Reorganization Loan, and expedients are not lacking for saving the country otherwise. One worthy member with the turn for finance put it to the local representative of a great American bank-note printing firm, whether it would not be possible to utilize the \$600,000,000 of notes with the picture of Emperor Yuan Shih-k'ai, rendered useless by recent developments. Yuan could have a beard added to him, and his name changed to Chien Lung, when doubtless the notes would float like smoke. "Snakes, yes," said the American, "we'll put whiskers on him as well, if you like, and call him Abraham."—N. O. Daily News.

The Djambi Revolt.

News still comes to hand from Djambi regarding the revolt there. From a Batavia source, the Sumatra papers learn that the situation there in February was critical but no notice was taken of reports. Owing to the tardiness of action by the Government, the situation became intensified. Twenty-five armed police have been sent from Djambi, as well as infantry and artillery detachments. The Europeans at Moeras, Boengo and Bangto are now in safety at the fort at Moeras Tebo. The town has been destroyed.—(Pinarang Gazette.)

LIABILITY FOR PILOTS.

Fowles v. The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

On July 14, in London, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Loreburn, Viscount Mersey, and Lord Shaw heard appeals by the Government of Queensland, represented by the appellant, from two judgments of the Supreme Court of Queensland of December 4, 1914, in favour of the respondents. The question for decision was whether the Government were liable for the alleged negligence of licensed and qualified pilots appointed pursuant to the statute in force in the colony.

The Hon. P. J. Ryan, K.C. (Attorney-General for Queensland), Mr. Butler Apsinall, K.C., Mr. Clouston, K.C., and Mr. St. John G. Micklethwait were counsel for the Government; Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. R. A. Wright for the respondents.

The actions were brought by the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company (Limited) to recover damages caused by the negligence of Government pilots. The same vessel, the Eastern, was involved in both casualties. She was stranded at Rockhampton on August 6, 1910, and at Brisbane on January 25, 1911. On the first occasion she was in charge of an assistant pilot, who was licensed by the Marine Board. On the second occasion she had a pilot, who was licensed by the Marine Board, and was an officer of the Marine Department at a salary of £330 a year, voted to the Government by Parliament. The appointment of these pilots had been made by the Governor in Council and duly gazetted. The contention of the respondents was that the true inference to be drawn from the statutes relating to navigation and pilotage, and in particular from the fact that the pilots were appointed by the Government, and paid by them out of the revenue of the colony, was that the Government were engaged in carrying on the business of pilotage and had undertaken the duty of safely piloting the respondents' vessel, and were liable for the negligence of the pilots.

The contention on behalf of the Government was that under the statutes they, as the Government of the colony, were performing their Executive duties relating to safe navigation in the colony and were not carrying on the business of pilotage; that they were under no such duty as alleged by the respondents and that they were not liable for the negligence of the pilots, who were officers admittedly duly qualified and properly licensed and appointed.

Lord Loreburn, in delivering the Lordships' judgment, said, in their opinion, the Acts of Parliament did not alter the original status of a pilot, which was, in effect, that he must be regarded as an independent professional man in discharging his skilled duties. If it had been intended to alter that old and familiar status, it was to be supposed that the Legislature would have done more explicitly. What it had done was more consistent with a different and limited purpose—namely, to secure a proper selection, a proper supply, a proper supervision, and a proper remuneration of men to whose skill life and property were committed, whether the shipowner liked it or not. For that purpose they became servants of the Government. For navigating ships they remained what they were, and the duty which the State or Government owed to a shipowner, exercised, it was true, by various authorities, was to provide a qualified man in the terms of the statutes, but not to take the conduct or management of the ship. It was not said that they had failed in that duty of providing a qualified man. Their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeals should be allowed, and judgment should be entered for the appellant, with costs throughout. The respondents must pay the costs of these appeals.

WAR GIFTS.

Hongkong Association of Women War Workers.

At the Committee Meeting of the above Association, held on September 15, it was reported that during the past month its different departments have sent the following:—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—40 suits pyjamas, 45 vests, 2 thick shirts, 38 thin shirts, 41 night shirts, 29 surgical shirts, 2 thin pyjamas, 12 reversible bed jackets, 30 kimono bed jackets, 22 pillow cases, 28 pra. socks, 9 pra. operation stockings.

To No. 27 General Hospital, Abbots:—4,332 roller bandages, 228 stump bandages, 370 many-tail bandages, 206 eye bandages, 4 silk shirts, 102 Vervin shirts, 20 woollen caps, 14 surgical stockings, 2 cushions. The thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Moxon, who has kindly sent sweats, Mrs. Bam for cards, and to Messrs. Lane Crawford and Co., W. Powell and Co., Bon Ton, and Kayamally for their kind gifts of tin-lined cases.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Scholarships and Prize Awards.

The award of scholarships and prizes on the results of the July Matriculation Examination at the Hongkong University is as follows:—

A President's Scholarship has been awarded to Zia I Ding, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai. King Edward VII Scholarships have been awarded to:—Oon Aik Keong, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, and Phoon Seok Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

Cash Prizes of \$100 each have been awarded to:—No. 80, Con Aik Keong, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang; 77, Zia I Ding, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai; 73, Phoon Seok Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore; 76, Khoo Khoo Rast, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang; 71, Phoon Seok koo, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

Matriculation Examination; supplementary list. The following have satisfied the Examiners:—No. 71, Phoon Seok koo, Raffles Institution, Singapore; 73, Phoon Seok Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore. Both passed with Honours.

The following has been awarded a Senior Local Certificate:—No. 79, Cheah Toon Lok, Penang Free School.

Senior Local Examination; supplementary list. The following has passed the Senior Local Examination and is qualified for Matriculation:—No. 128, Tham Ying Hon, Singapore.

ORGAN RECITAL.

There was scarcely a vacant seat at St. John's Cathedral last night on the occasion of the organ recital given by Mr. Denman Foller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., amongst the congregation being H.E. The Governor and Lady May, Miss Vera Cross, in the violin solo "Dreaming" (Schumann), was heard to great advantage, creating a fine impression, as she did also in the duet for violin and voice with Mr. J. Dewar as the vocalist. The latter was heard for the first time in Hongkong, and he sang with marked power and feeling "The Lost Chord." The volume of sound was all that could be desired, but occasionally his tone was a little flat. As an organist Mr. Denman Foller is too well-known to need any laudable comment. He played last night a varied series of numbers with his usual impressiveness, giving the following items:—Grand Oboe, (Guilmant), "To the Sea" (Mendelssohn), Madrigal (E. Lomax), "Chant sans paroles" (Tchaikowsky), and "The Storm" (Lemmens). This was the fourth recital of the present series at the Cathedral and last night's effort was in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund. Judging by the large congregation, the Fund should substantially benefit from the collection.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Swedish Iron Ore Exports.

The exports of iron ore from Onksund during the week ending July, have been 28,118 tons, and since the 1st January 697,549 tons, compared with 656,120 tons during the same period last year.

Zinc Refining Company for Dairen.

There is on foot a project for the establishment of a large zinc refining company at Dairen by the business men connected with the Osaka Zinc Refining Company. According to the *Mainichi* they take the view that if the large deposit of zinc ore in the Far East and Australia is adequately utilized, Japan will be able to wrest from Germany and Belgium the positions they occupied as zinc suppliers to the world before the war. It is said that the new company will have a capital of about ¥30,000,000, but it is not yet decided whether an entirely separate company shall be established or the project assume the shape of an extension of the Osaka Company.

Trade Guilds in Japan.

It is a satisfactory sign of the times, writes the *Yomiuri*, that the necessity for preventing the export of goods of inferior quality as a means of the extension of foreign trade has begun to receive serious attention of publicists. It should be borne in mind that to attain the end in view an improvement in the industrial system as well as in the method of sale is necessary. As matters stand now, Japanese exporters have to compete with their competitors at home and fight their foreign rivals abroad, and their single servicable weapon in the combat is cheapness. The diminution of profit inevitably resulting from underselling has of necessity to be borne by the manufacturers, who in turn are obliged to lower the quality of the goods. In this way the manufacture of articles of indifferent quality is brought about and hampers the growth of Japan's foreign trade. If the prevailing evil is to be removed, the remedy must be applied to its root, and for this purpose the prevention of underselling by means of an agreement among exporters ought to be effective. It should be remembered, however, that an agreement of this sort will be of more advantage to those merchants having an established reputation and extensive connections than to those who are comparatively new in the field and whose business scope is limited. But the cultivation of a sense of business morality is the only means to promote progress under such an agreement. Whatever evils may be due to such an agreement will be preferable to an underselling competition among the Japanese exporters and the loss of reputation of export goods for their inferior quality. It is also contended that the conclusion of a selling agreement among exporters will have the effect of bringing pressure by them to bear on the manufacturers. Probably this will be inevitable but the manufacturers may resist the pressure of exporters by means of a combination among themselves. For this reason the speedy creation of guilds among manufacturers will be much more important than their establishment among exporters. Some time ago the manufacturers of toys made an agreement to attach labels to all goods, showing the names of the manufacturers, and this is said to have had a noticeable effect in stopping the turning out of goods of indifferent quality. It is quite possible, therefore, that underselling by exporters and their attempt to force manufacturers to undersell may be largely prevented by the development of a guild system. Probably it is in view of these circumstances that the Government is said to be engaged in the compilation of a new Bill regarding trade guilds, so that an improvement may be introduced among merchants and manufacturers in their business methods.

Java Companies' Taxation.

An important question has arisen out of the Excess Profits Tax with regard to companies holding properties in Netherlands India. As most people will know, an income tax is payable in Netherlands India, and few companies have hitherto raised objections to payment of the tax, but in the assessment of that tax no allowance is to be made for any payment made for British Excess Profits Tax. Thus, says the *L. & C. Express*, we have another anomaly arising out of this tax, which should be a War Profits tax and not an Excess Profits tax. The matter is before the Rubber Growers' Association, and we may hope that it will be able to get its affiliated Association in Holland to get things adjusted, so that the large British capital invested in this enterprise in Netherlands India will not suffer in the way that is threatened at present.

The Trade of Tsinan in 1915.

H.M. Consul at Tsinan (Mr. J. E. Pratt) reports that 1915 was a prosperous year for the farmers of Shantung. Bumper harvests were gathered both in the spring and autumn, though in certain localities considerable damage was done by floods and locusts. Local producers benefited greatly from the increased demand for hides and cotton, which are largely exported from Shantung. At the end of 1915 a brisk trade sprang up in cattle, which were sent to Nanking at the rate of 200 a day, and there slaughtered for export to Europe. There was also an increasing demand for egg products, which are being exported in large quantities. The year, however, was one of great change and dislocation. As a result of the capture of Tsingtao, Japanese poured into the Province introducing their goods and trading in various exports for which there was a demand in Japan; such as cotton and native oil. New trades sprang up and flourished while old trades languished. Towards the end of 1915, the export of groundnuts—usually one of the staple exports from Tsinan—died away altogether, and the nuts were pressed locally to produce oil. Most of this oil was exported to the south of China and to Japan; some was used locally as an illuminant. It is said that an oil practically indistinguishable from olive oil can be produced from groundnuts. Among the new trades which sprang up in 1915 should be mentioned the export of copper cash, about 1,300 of which (in normal times) exchange for a dollar. The Japanese discovered that these coins could be melted down at a very large profit and immediately enormous quantities were purchased, sent to Tsingtao, and there melted down for export to Japan, where the metal was ultimately used for munitions of war. In consequence of the prosperous state of Shantung money was very plentiful, and some of it is finding an outlet in joint stock enterprises. In Tsinan a flour mill has been opened, and a large cotton mill is about to be started, while another flour mill is about to be started at Tsingtao, a thriving town in the south of the Province. It is probable that Shantung will provide a promising market in future for machinery of various kinds. In 1915, in spite of low exchange and the difficulties created by the war, foreign importers of specialized goods, such as cigarettes, soap, candles, and oil, all did a thriving trade. British piece-goods, however, found a formidable competitor in Japanese piece-goods, owing to the fact that the sale of Japanese piece-goods is pushed by the Japanese on the spot, while the local trade in British piece-goods is entirely in the hands of Chinese dealers. In writing of the "prosperity" of Shantung, the term must be understood strictly according to Chinese standards. A province may be very flourishing one year and famine-stricken the next; as soon as any particular trade shows signs of prosperity and expansion, the first idea appears to be to tax it, and through this taxation the accumulation of wealth and the development of material resources is prevented.

German Iron Production.

Official returns state that during the first half of 1916 the German raw iron production amounted to 6,497,000 tons, against 5,530,000 tons during the first half of 1915, or an increase of 967,000 tons, equal to 17½ per cent. The German cast steel production amounted during the same period to 7,756,000 tons against 6,187,000 tons during 1915, an increase of 1,569,000 tons, or 25 per cent.

Tobacco Sales.

According to official statistics the Sumatra and Borneo tobacco sold during the spring months up to July 14 totalled 203,408 bales of Sumatra tobacco. These were disposed of at an average of c.192 per 145-lb. against 181.743 bales at c.105 in 1915, whilst of Borneo tobacco 6,462 bales were sold at c.157, against 11,063 bales at c.63 during the same period of 1915. The following were some of the principal results:—Sumatra: Amsterdam Deli Co., 13,403 bales, at an average of c.155, against 14,067 bales, at c.105 last year; Amsterdam Langkat Co., 9,835 bales, at an average of c.150, against 8,152 bales at c.105 last year; Amsterdam Serd. Co., 3,259 bales, at an average of c.183, against 2,633 bales at c.94 last year; Deli Betavia Co., 17,638 bales, at an average of c.248, against 14,608 bales at c.118 last year; Deli Langkat Co., 2,680 bales, at an average of c.133, against 2,520 bales at c.85 last year; Deli Maatschappij, 43,600 bales, at an average of c.227, against 44,238 bales at c.114 last year; Medan Tabak Co., 10,618 bales, at an average of c.215, against 8,891 bales at c.99 last year; Padang Tabak, 2,264 bales, at an average of c.130, against 2,240 bales at c.57 last year; Bimboen Tabak, 2,376 bales at an average of c.176, against 3,641 bales at c.137 last year; Rotterdam Deli, 11,773 bales, at an average of c.187, against 10,684 bales at c.98 last year; Senembah Co., 17,601 bales at an average of c.214, against 14,569 bales at c.131 last year; Serdang Tabak, 2,279 bales, at an average of c.165, against 3,699 bales at c.57 last year; Tabak Mj. Arendburg, 9,240 bales, at an average of c.209, against 9,157 bales at c.78 last year; Tabak Mj. "Krapoh", 3,188 bales, at an average of c.142, against 3,437 bales at c.69 last year; United Langkat, 12,309 bales, at an average of c.135, against 15,835 bales at c.108 last year. Borneo: New Darvel Bay, 2,987 bales, at c.173, against 4,102 at c.83; New London Borneo, 2,714 bales, at c.121, against 5,503 bales at c.43 last year. Several of the companies have already disposed of their total crop for 1915.

Board of Trade Returns.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom, for July, issued by the Board of Trade, show that the imports in July were valued at £76,772,371, an increase of £1,048,604 on 1915 and £17,325,887, on 1914. The exports were valued at £48,323,057, an increase of £11,601,546 on 1915 and £1,917,677 on 1914. There were large increases in imports of cotton and woollen goods, coal and coke, and iron and steel. Generally speaking, however, the increases were fully accounted for by the rise in prices. It will be noted that there was a further increase in export of linen piece goods to Japan and the Dutch Indies, while China and Japan took more woollen and worsted tissues than in the corresponding month of 1915. There are still abnormally large quantities of paper going to the Straits Settlement, and the same applies, incidentally, to the United States. In the latter case, possibly, it is a result of the presidential requirements in the matter of Notes, but there seems to be no reason for the added demands on this country in the case of the Straits. It should be noted that, as a matter of fact, the exports to the Colony in July while in excess of last year, did not exceed the quantity exported in July, 1914, but this has not wiped out the increase over 1914 on the total exports to date.

Exports of iron and steel goods, as might be expected, show a falling off in most cases, although there is a recovery in the quantity of rail locomotives sent to the Straits Settlements and an advance in the exports of textile machinery to China and Japan. Coming to imports, we find that there was a further considerable decline in the supplies of the tea from China and Java. There was last month a recurrence of the sugar shipments from Java, and increased quantities of tin were imported from the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. Babber supplies from the F.M.S. have continued to advance, while there is still a falling off in the case of the Straits Settlements. To the total imports of rubber for July may be added 6,811 centials of waste and reclaimed rubber, making the imports for the month from all countries 121,246 centials, and for the first seven months of the year 832,807 centials, against 1,119,222 centials last year. We re-exported 73,199 centials last month, making 670,999 centials up to the end of July.

The Burma Rice Market.

There are now held up in Burma large stocks of rice owing to the scarcity of ocean tonnage, and the difficulty that is likely to be experienced in the matter of export. The annual Customs report of the Province for 1915-16, reviewed in the *Indian Trade Journal*, throws some light on the subject. The export of cleaned rice and paddy during the year was about 2,192,000 tons, which was less than was recorded in any of the previous nine years except 1911-12. India took 56 per cent. of this amount, a record figure, being established. The demand was large owing to scarcity in Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Madras, and it was natural that exports should, as far as possible, be diverted to India owing to the difficulties connected with foreign trade. These are described as the enormous advance in freights, the scarcity of steamers, and the risk of their being requisitioned and the restrictions imposed by Government to prevent supplies reaching enemy countries or trading profits going to enemy firms. Some idea of the change which the war brought about may be obtained from the fact that no rice went to Germany and Austria-Hungary, whereas their annual average takings were about 300,000 and 170,000 tons respectively in the three preceding years. The United Kingdom was Burma's best customer, an increase of 91,000 tons occurring. Exports to Holland were negligible owing to the contraband regulations. Before the war that country used to take more Burma rice than Austria-Hungary. Freight to the United Kingdom rose to the unprecedented figure of 175s per ton, the average for the four years before the war being just below 28s. Trade with Japan sank to 4,000 tons, though formerly the demand ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 tons; good Japanese crops and high freights accounted for the falling off. The history of the Burma rice market during 1915-16 is said to have been a peculiar one. Prices were low at the beginning of the year, white rice being quoted at Rs. 230 per 100 baskets. A steady rise followed, and then in August speculators came in and rushed the price to 480r. Supplies of paddy were then poured in, and by the end of November the quotation for white rice was 320r. In December transactions in the new crop, a bumper one, began; and it soon became apparent that paddy was being held back to an extraordinary extent. There seems to have been a general determination to retain the stocks in the hope of the high prices of the autumn of 1915 being again secured, but the holders did not realize that those prices were due to speculation. At the end of the official year prospects were said to be very dubious, as there was a balance of a big crop still uncultivated, and freights were becoming more and more scarce and expensive. It would have been far better if stockholders had kept the Bangoon mills well supplied during the cold weather months, as then the external demand would have been stimulated by lower prices.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. \$760
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	b. \$400
North Chinas	b. t. 155
Unions	b. \$320
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$360
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$154
H.K. Fires	b. \$385
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$185
Steamboats	n. \$224
Indos (Def.)	s. \$199
Indos (Pref.)	sa. \$46
Shells	s. 108/-
Ferries	b. \$28
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$112
Malabons	sa. & b. \$38
MINING.	
Kallans	n. 30/-
Langkats	b. t. 26 1/2
Raubas	n. \$2.50
Tronchs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 34/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H.K. Wharves	s. \$85 1/2
Kowloon Docks	sa. & b. \$131
Shai Docks	b. t. 74
H.K. Wharves n.	t. 85
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	b. \$100
H.K. Hotels	n. \$115
Land Invest.	b. \$100
Hiphreys Est.	b. \$6.75
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. t. 34
West Points	n. \$88
COTTON MILLS.	
Eiwos	s. t. 149
Kung Yiks	b. t. 14.25
Shai Cottons	b. t. 98
Yangtzepons	b. t. 5.35
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$8
China Light & P.	b. \$4.75
Providents	b. \$9.00
Dairy Farms	sa. \$4.25
Green Islands	b. \$9.85
H.K. Electric	b. \$584
H.K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	sa. \$35
Trams, Low Level	b. \$7.25
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$6.60
Trams, Peak, new b.	cents 80
Laundries	b. \$31
U. Waterboats	n. \$17.00
Watsons	b. \$7.00
Wm. Powells	b. \$6.90
Morning Posts	b. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.
BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2 1/2
Demand	2 3/16
30 d/s	2 3/16
60 d/s	2 3/16
4 m/s	2 2/9 1/16
T/T Shanghai	70
T/T Singapore	93 3/4
T/T Japan	102 1/2
T/T India	162 1/2
Demand, India	163
T/T San Francisco	52
co & New York	126
T/T Java	126
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.05 1/2
Demand, Paris	3.06

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 3/16
6 m/s. L/C	2 3/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 3/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.17 1/2
6 m/s. France	3.22 1/2
Demand, Germany	52 1/4
T/T Bombay	163
Demand, Bombay	163
T/T Calcutta	163
Demand, Calcutta	163 1/4
Demand, Singapore	93 3/4
On Haiphong	3 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	3 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	70 3/4
Sovereign	9.05 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	52.90
Bar Silver, per oz.	52.11 1/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 7 1/2 dis.
Chinese	10 cts. pieces 7 1/2 dis.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces 1 1/2 prem.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK-POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 AM to 1.00 AM Every 15 Min.

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VICTORIA THEATRE.

A GRAND

VICTORIA THEATRE.

NAVAL VARIETY CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE
COMMODORE, CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF H. M. SHIPS,
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

VENUS AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

AND THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

IN AID OF

The Widows and Orphans of the Jutland Battle.

PRICES \$1.50, \$1.00 & 50 Cts.

BOOKING

AT

ANDERSON'S.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station:—

HIRANO MARU PEMBROKESHIRE

MAILS DUE.

Europe (via Nagasaki)—Per HIRANO MARU, 19th Sept.
Shanghai (London 15th Aug. via Siberia)—YINGCHOW, 21st Sept.
Europe (via Nagasaki)—Per GLAUCUS, 21st Sept.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Europe—Per SELUN, 19th Sept., 5 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per EASTERN, 19th Sept., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Taiwan—Per JOSHIN MARU, 20th Sept., 8 a.m.

Hongkong—Per SZECHUEN, 21st Sept., 8 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Kobe—Per HIRANO MARU, 20th Sept., 9 a.m.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HANOL, 20th Sept., 9 a.m.

Straits & India—Per CALCUTTA—Per FOOKSANG, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

Hilo—Per LINAN, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Lilo, San Francisco, Sihan, Cebu, Panama, Callao, Africa, Laigue & Valparaiso—Per ANYO MARU, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, South America, & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per EM-PRESS OF JAPAN, 20th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Sept.]

Hilo & Haiphong—Per TAKSANG, 20th Sept., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21st September.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 21st Sept., Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 25th Sept.]

Weihaiwei & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd September.

Hongkong—Per CHIRLI, 22nd Sept., 8 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAI-CHING, 22nd Sept., 1.20 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd September.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States & South America via San Francisco—Per PERBIA, 23rd Sept., Registration 12.20 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. 2.30 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe. (The parcel mail will be closed on Friday, 23rd Sept., at 5 p.m.)

Per NAMUR, 23rd Sept., Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 23rd Sept., 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Karimien, Dut., s.s. 4441, Plugge, 18th Sept.—San Francisco, 23rd Aug. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Protestant, Br., s.s. 5118, Braithwaite, 18th Sept.—Manila, 15th Sept. Gen.—H. & S.

Taipei M. Jap., s.s. 2101, Horiuchi, 18th Sept.—Dairen, 8th Sept. Gen.—M. B. K.

Uchiro M. Jap., s.s. 933, Takahashi, 19th Sept.—Bangkok, 10th Sept. Gen.—Order.

Eastern, Br., s.s. 4000, Carter, 19th Sept.—Melbourne, 16th Aug. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Kwangle, Ch., s.s. 1468, Sangster, 19th Sept.—Shanghai, 15th Sept. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kwongkong, Br., s.s. 1428, Richard, 19th Sept.—Swatow, 18th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Leongkong, Br., s.s. 1495, Mathews, 19th Sept.—Manila, 16th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 16.

Chipsing for Tientsin via Weihaiwei
Castelfield for Hongkong
Kuenchow for Tientsin via Weihaiwei
Kwangtsh for Canton
Anhui for Shanghai
Daiya M. for Haiphong

Sept. 18.

Heliou for Bangkok
Nagata M. for Saigon
Pembrokehire for London via Singapore
Diva for Bangkok
Hupei for Bangkok via Swatow
Tenbin M. for Bombay via Singapore
Chinichow for Pt. Pateral
Brisbane for Bangkok

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sept. 18.

Liangchow for Singapore via Swatow
Yunghin for Saigon
Fukui M. for Singapore & Rangoon

Sept. 19.

Sado M. for Seattle via Shanghai
Shanghai for Newchwang
Borneo M. for M. J.
Luchow for Shanghai
Hahong for Foch w via Swatow
Chihhuu for Hilo via Manila
Tientsin for Kote
Selon for Bangkok
Huichow for Canton
Shanghai for K. C. Wan
Empress of Japan for Vancouver via Shanghai
Eastern for M. J. & Kobe

SUNDAY, 24th September.

Straits, Colombo, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town & London—Per MIYASAKI M., 24th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 25th September.

Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Straits, Penang, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Western Australia, A. & S. & Europe—Per PORTHOS, 25th Sept., Registration 3.15 p.m. Letters 4 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 12.15—Pressure has decreased considerably over N. Japan and slightly over all other districts except N. Luzon where it is stationary, and N. China where it has increased slightly.

A depression is shown N.E. of Hokkaido.

A depression or typhoon has formed E. of the Ballintang Channel which will probably move northwards.

The depression of Annam has not entered the coast but remained stationary east of Tourane.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.48 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.84 inches, against an average of 72.47 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. winds, fresh to moderate, squally; showery.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 19th September, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Force. Weather.

Victoria 6a 29.65 78 86 2

Nemuro 5a 29.81 78 86 0

Shanghai 2a 29.95 77 84 0

Kobe 2a 29.97 77 84 1

Nagasaki 2a 29.95 77 84 1

Kagima 2a 29.87 78 86 0

Naha 2a 29.78 81 98 2

Yokohama 2a 29.78 81 98 2

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Commencing MONDAY the 25th.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

TUESDAY, September 26th.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

WEDNESDAY, September 27th.

"QUINNEYS."

THURSDAY, September 28th.

CAROLINE.

FRIDAY, September 29th.

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS."

SATURDAY, September 30th.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."

Time and Prices as Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

18th and 19th SEPTEMBER.

AT THE RISK OF HER LIFE (3 Parts)

THE GUIDING HAND (2 Parts)

THE DEFENDERS OF LIBERTY.

FINNEGAN'S BOMB (Keystone Comedy).

Don't Miss Seeing the last two EPISODES of

"NEAL OF THE NAVY"

on WEDNESDAY, the 20th.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, September 21,

1916,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street,

ex s.s. "FERNANDO PO" from

Lisbon,

188 Cases Wines and Pro-

visions

(to be sold in lots to suit

purchasers)

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL

FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY

YEARLY MEETING OF

SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company, will be held at the

Company's Office St. GEORGE'S

BUILDING HONGKONG on

SATURDAY September 30, 1916,

at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose

of presenting the Report of the

General Managers, and State-

ment of Accounts to May 31,

1916.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF

the Company will be CLOSED

from September 15 to 30, 1916,

both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 15, 1916.

NOTICES.

G. R.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 8, 192.

Medical Department

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1916.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

that sealed tenders in dupli-

cate, which should be clearly

marked "Tender for Medical

Department Contract," will be

received at the Colonial Secre-

tary's Office until Noon of

SATURDAY October 7, 1916,

for the Supply of Aerated

Waters; Bedding and Clothing;

Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit

of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs,

Surgical Instruments and Sun-

dries; Furniture etc.; Milk, etc;

Provisions; Sundries; and Wash-

ing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10)

required locally by this Depart-

ment for the period of one year

from the first of January next

inclusive.

Application should be made to

the Colonial Secretary's Office

for the necessary forms of tender.

All other information may be

obtained from the Principal Civil

Medical Officer at the Civil

Hospital.

J. T. C. JOHNSON,

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

FOR SALE

NOTICE TO INTENDING

PURCHASERS.

TENDERS for the purchase of

the Hull and Machinery of a

Steel Twin Screw River Steamer

built in 1914, recently damaged

by fire, and now lying in Shang-

hai harbour as per advertisement

is this paper on 9th, 11th and 1.1th

inst. must be lodged with Messrs.

Gibb, Livingston & Co. Shanghai,

not later than Monday, Septem-

ber 25, 1916.

ENTERTAINMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

THE MAGNIFICENT SERIAL PLAY:

"THE BLACK BOX MYSTERY."

IN 4 PARTS.

11th and 12th EPISODES.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

THE GREAT WAR.

KEYSTONE and OTHER COMICS.

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